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GENEALOGY

of the

TOMLINSON

and

KELLUM FAMILIES



PUBLISHED
AUGUST 1925



DEDICATION

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To those men and women of our ancestry who have endured countless hardships, overcome almost unsurmountable difficulties and, so willingly, given their lives to transforming the howling wilderness into a land of modern civilization, we dedicate this book.



Garage (



The Residence of Noah Tomlinson from 1867 to 1918 Present home of Asher K. Tomlinson



A BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE

Tomlinson and Kellum Families

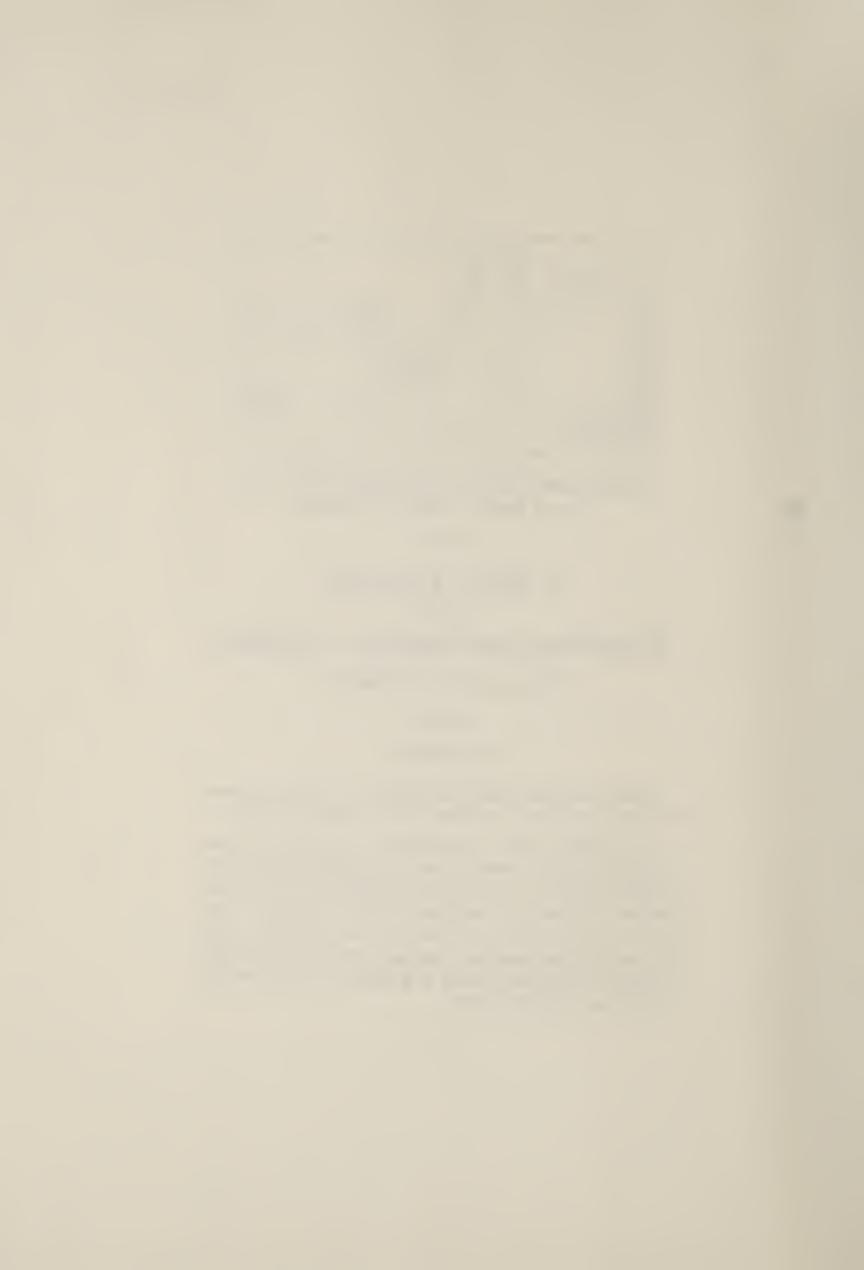
Written by Asher K. Tomlinson



CHAPTER I.

Given at a family reunion, held August 9, 1888, at the Robert Tomlinson homestead two miles north of Westfield, Indiana.

The oldest date we can find in the history of the Tomlinsons is the twenty-ninth of the third month seventeen forty-nine, the birth of William Tomlinson, in Ireland. He and two brothers came to America. The date of their coming and how long they were crossing the ocean is not known. The names of the three that came were: William, Josiah and Samuel. We know but little or nothing of Samuel.



William was married to Martha Coppeck in South Carolina. The date is not known.

When Martha was quite small she, with her mother and three sisters, were captured by the Indians. The Indians killed her father and brothers, with the exception of one. He escaped by hiding from them. They remained with the Indians five years. At that time the whites found them and bought them back.

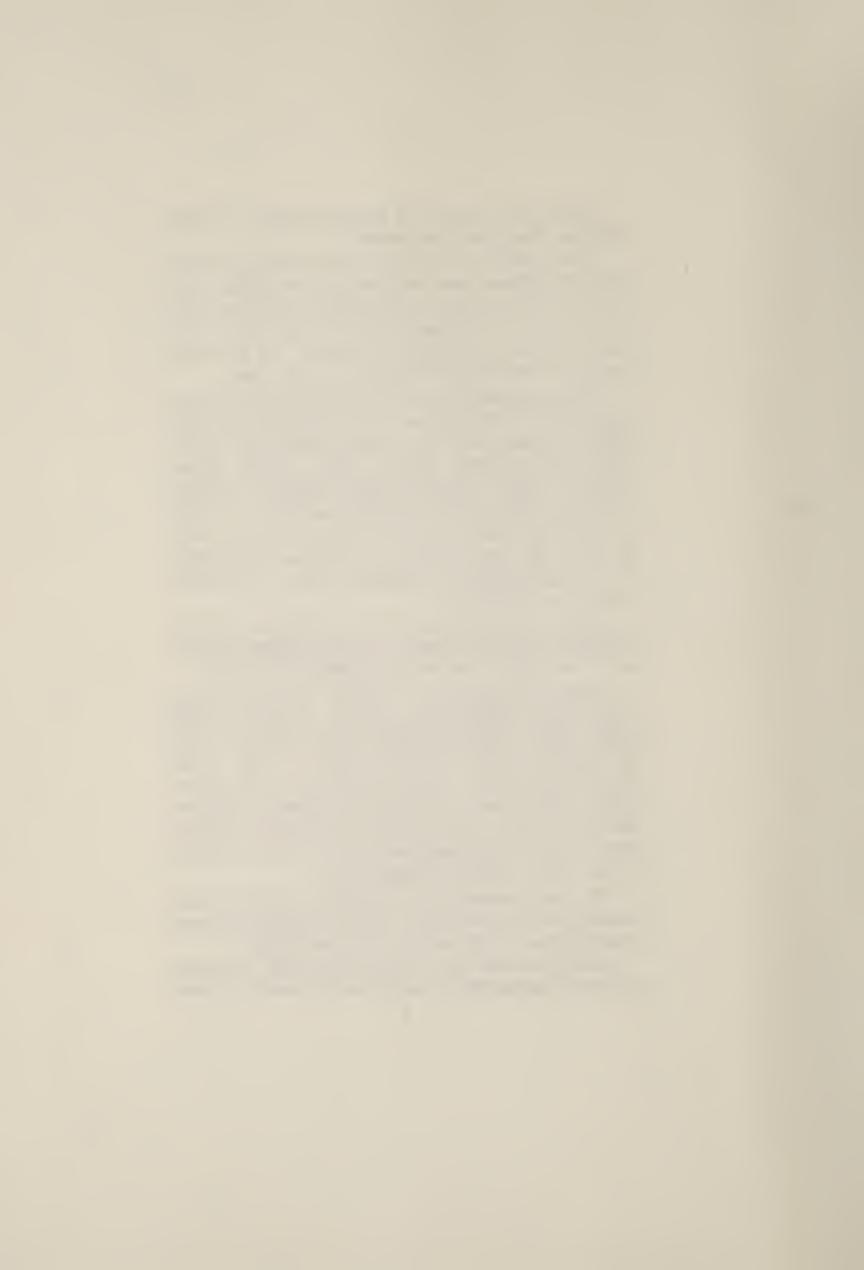
After the Revolutionary war William and his family moved to the northwestern part of Randolph County, North Carolina, and there resided until their deaths. The names of their children were: Joseph, Josiah, William, Josiah Second, Moses, Elizabeth, William Second, Martha, Robert, Zechariah and Allen U. Allen U. reared his family in the log house that his father built and left him and now, one hundred years after, the very same house is occupied by Allen J. Tomlinson, a grandson of William.

Allen J. Tomlinson now has a watch that Allen U. Tomlinson inherited from his father, William Tomlinson. The watch is now over one hundred years old.

Robert Tomlinson was married to Lydia Kellum ninth month, twenty-fifth, eighteen nineteen, in Randolph County, North Carolina. They had born unto them nine children: Milton, Martha, Noah, Allen, Jesse, Asenath, Jane, Levi and Esther, all of whom are living except three. Their deaths occurred as follows: Jesse, first month, sixth, eighteen forty-three; Martha, tenth month, second, eighteen fifty-two; Levi, seventh month, fourth, eighteen eighty-five.

The whole number of grand-children is thirty-eight. Twenty-two are now living. There are thirty-five great grandchildren, thirty-one of whom are living.

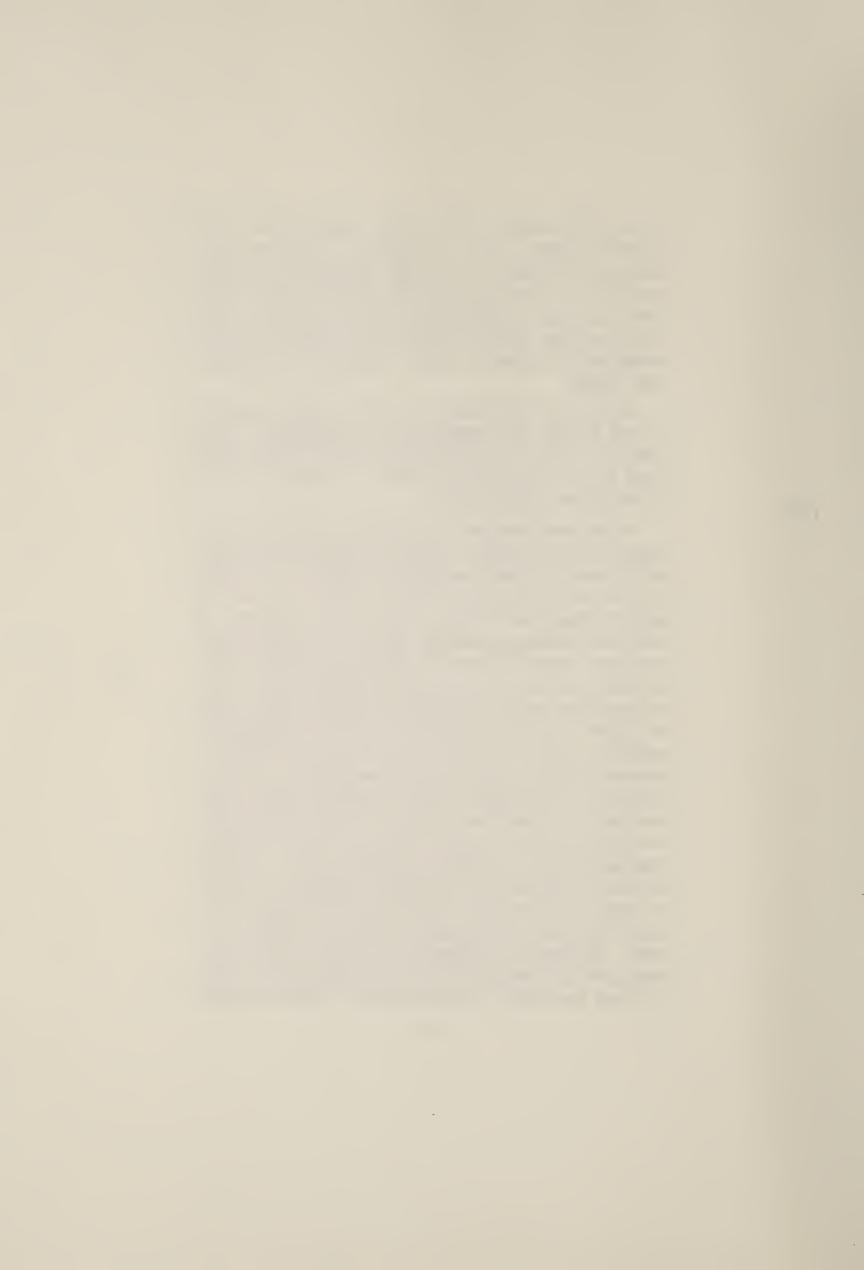
About one year after Robert and Lydia were married they started for the northwest in search of a new



home. On reaching Ohio, they stopped there with Robert's uncle, Josiah Tomlinson, about one year. Feeling that there was a better place for them, they pushed on westward until they found a place in the southeast part of Hendricks County, Indiana. Here with the other pioneers, they began to battle with the wilderness in order to make a living for themselves and family.

Toiling on with many disadvantages they managed to get a farm and accumulated some property. The place that they had selected proved to them, at that time, to be an unhealthy situation. Disease was a frequent visitor at their home.

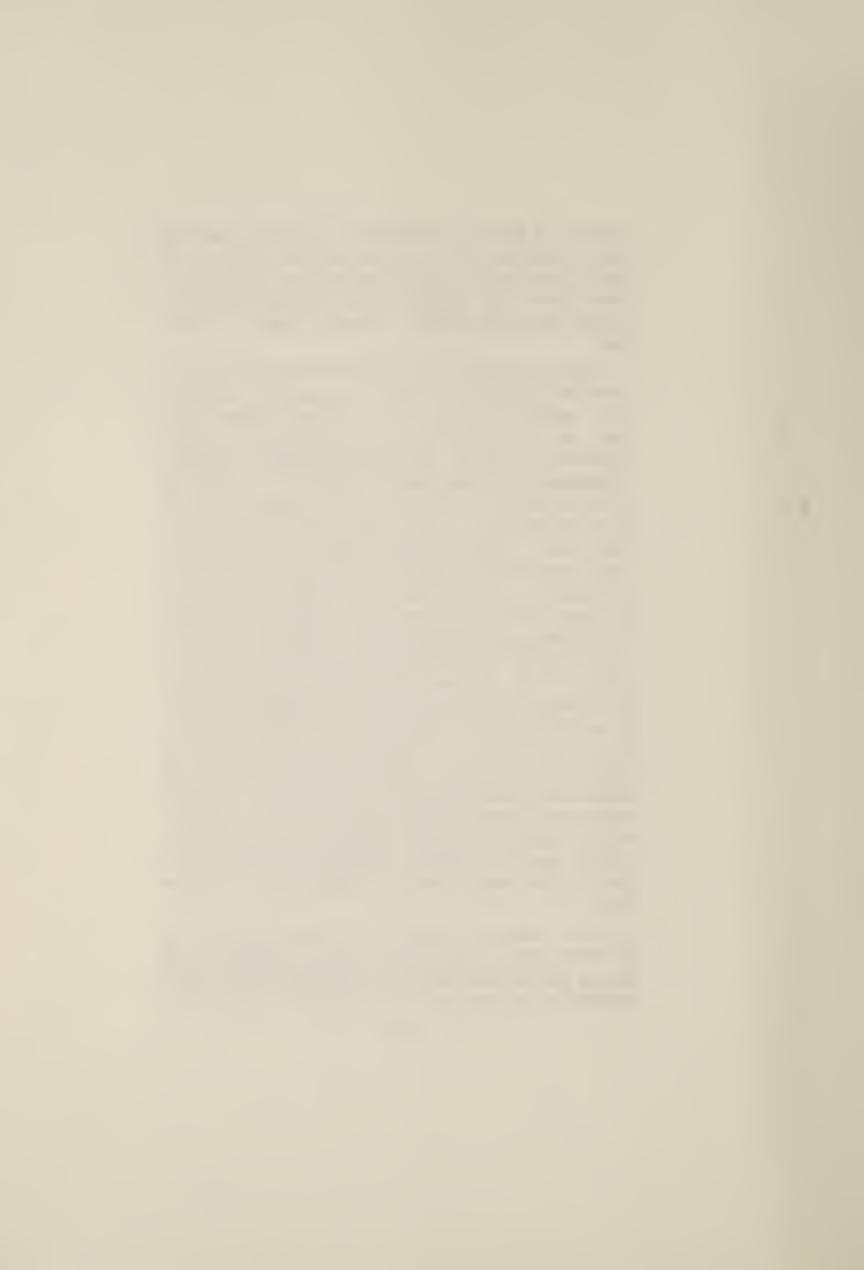
After thus battling along with the trials and hardships of life for fifteen years they concluded to search for a home in Hamilton County, Indiana. And after proper consideration Grandfather mounted a horse and rode to Hamilton County, to view out a situation as near to his liking as possible. The place which we have met upon today is a part of his selection. It then belonged to a man by the name of Anderson Scott. Here two men met, each wanting to do a thing, just to suit the other. Scott wanted to sell and Grandfather wanted to buy, but some time was taken to make the bargain. Finally the trade was made and about the sixth day of the second month, eighteen thirty-seven the family started for their new home in Hamilton County. After two days of hard and slow traveling, winding through the forest, fording streams, crossing slews and swamps, they reached Westfield, a distance of about thirty miles. On arriving at Westfield they found poor accommodations for keeping travelers over night. Shelter was obtained by a part of the family going into a house that had no heating apparatus and the floor was made long before any white man ever



thought of settling at Westfield. Thus they spent the night. Morning came and yet one-half day's travel before they reached their journey's end. Taking the trail again, they pursued their journey until they reached their destination, two miles north of Westfield.

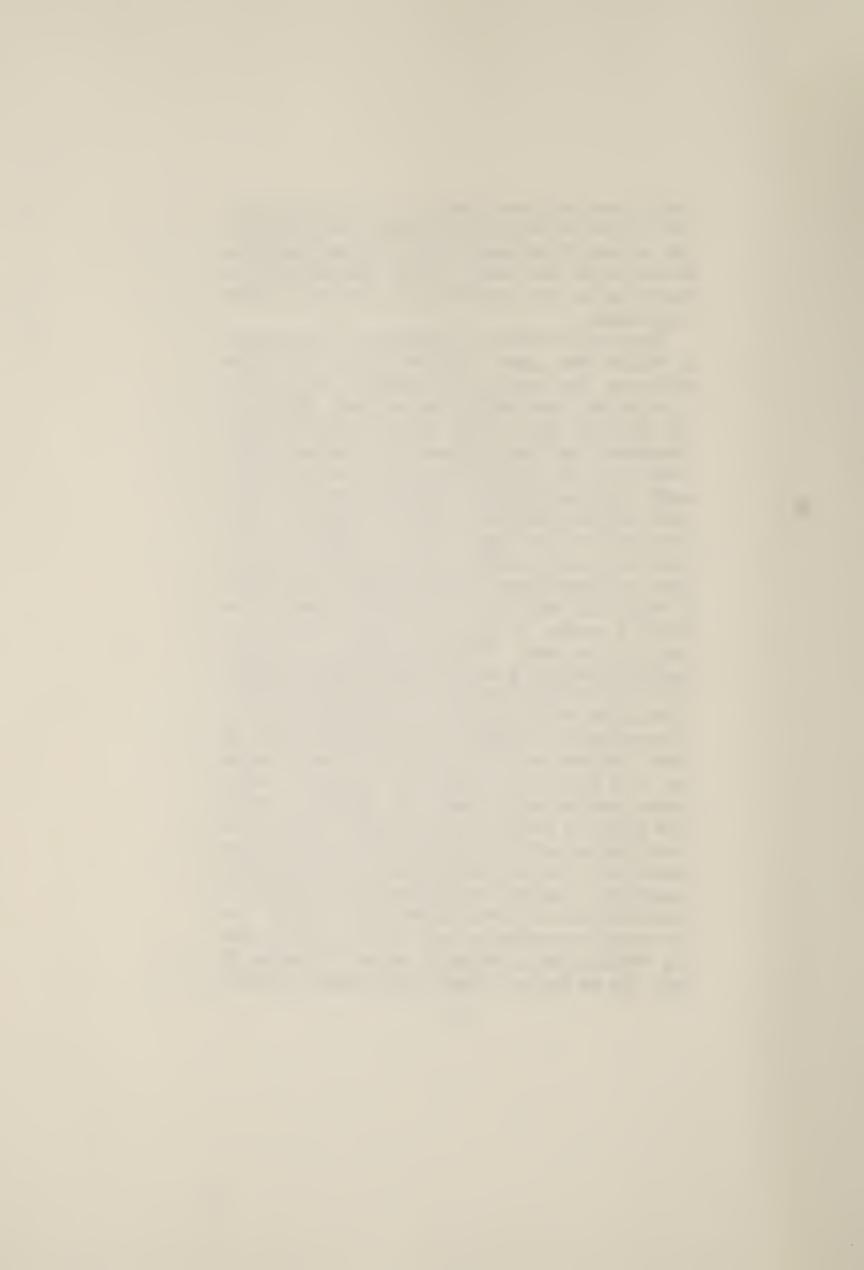
Now their journey was over and what do you suppose they found at the end? A great fine two-story house painted white? That would have looked quite odd. But instead of that it was a log cabin, about eighteen feet square. Now in the midst of a howling wilderness, they found their new home. The wolf could be heard near by. The deer could be seen from the door. Even the war whoop of the Indians had scarcely died away. Look north, look south, look east, look west, they could see nothing but swamps, bushes, hills and timber. I can imagine that Grandfather said to his boys, "Now boys, here we are, these bushes must be grubbed up, these sapplings cut down, these trees cleared away. We must have a place for corn this spring." Thus, business commenced. The great forest was subdued, stick by stick. Years passed on and better accommodations about the home appeared. A new house was erected. We could call it an old fashioned house, but at that time, I do not expect that they could express their thankfulness for the privilege of moving into a good framed house. Grandfather and Grandmother both departed this life in that house: Grandmother, twelfth month, twentieth, eighteen seventy-four; and Grandfather, twelfth month, fourth, eighteen seventyfive.

Their work was ended, the trials and hardships of life were over. I am sorry to have to record the fact that a part of that house was wrapped in flames and burned to the ground, the twenty-third day of the



fourth month, eighteen eighty-six. It had stood many severe storms of wind and rain but fire was too powerful. In spite of the labor of many of us, who held it as almost sacred, into ashes it went. You all know the spot where the old went down and the new one covers the ground.

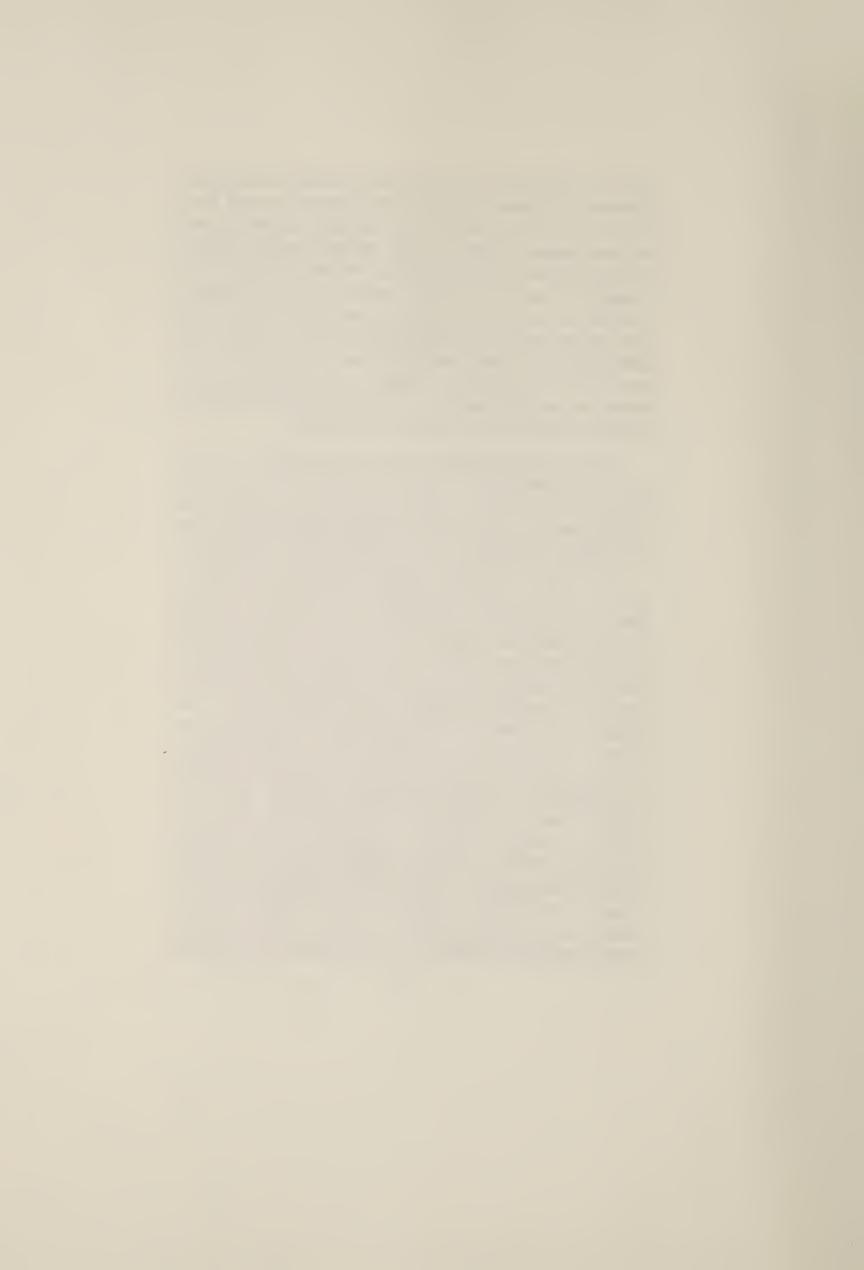
Now we will notice the development of the country in the last fifty years. You found your home in the wilderness. You could see nothing before you but work in its various lines, spiritual and temporal. Every year you made the farms wider. Little by little the woods disappeared until you obtained what you have today. Instead of paths winding through the woods that you could only travel on foot or horse back, you have made great highways that men travel with ease in a wagon or carriage or light buggy. While you cleared out your farms as natural consequence, your crops increased. Now, you could begin to reap the fruits of your labor. If wheat did well, you would probably have for the family a surplus of fifteen or twenty bushels. That was quite an item. Now, with fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat in a wagon, drawn by oxen or horses, and enough of bread and meat to last eight or ten days, a boy or two was started off to market at Cincinnati or Lawrenceburg, a distance of one hundred miles and more. The price was a little low at forty cents a bushel, but sixty cents was a high price. A part or all the money received for the wheat, was spent for a side of sole leather, a barrel of salt and such things as the family had to have for the coming winter. A few years passed away and a trading point was established at Lafayette, a distance of sixty miles. How glad you must have been to have a market right at home. Now you could go to market and back in four days by traveling enough at night. Where do we find our market today? Do we haul our wheat to Cincinnati, Lawrence-



burg or Lafayette? No, just over yonder, a short distance is the place. Instead of hauling one load in four days, we can haul four loads in one day. By whom and by what means was this great change brought about? By the pioneers, the old men and women of today. You brought it about by toiling almost day and night, through rain and snow, through mud and water. You had strong arms and willing minds. Your vigor and determination made everything on the advance. The roads that were made straight was a great improvement but the prosperity of the country demanded more improvements in that branch of industry.

Roads were graveled all over the country. It was now made possible to travel ten miles an hour or one hundred miles a day, and yet that did not satisfy the progressive part of the people, there was one other step to be taken and that was the construction of railroads.

Now from this point, glance back when you traveled on foot or horseback fifteen or twenty mile a day. Can you imagine the difference? If you did not know it to be a fact you could not be made to believe it. Did Grandfather think when he was moving to this County, that in less than fifty years he could go back to his old home in Hendricks County in one hour's time? You would all answer No.. While you have been investing largely in labor saving machines, you have not forgotten one other great improvement to a country. That is the building of meeting and school houses. You were taught from your childhood the necessity of assembling yourselves together to worship the living God and consequently, you have built houses all over this land for that purpose. When you were children, a term of school three months long was all you had the opportunity of attending during one year. You saw the great advantage of education. Thereupon you resolved



that your children should have all the education they wanted or all that could be had at reasonable figures. Therefore, that required the great number of school-houses that are scattered about over our land today.

Uncles and Aunts:—You have lived and are now living in the most progressive age the world's history has ever known. You can look back to the time when this country knew nothing of the many inventions that move the industries of this great nation today.

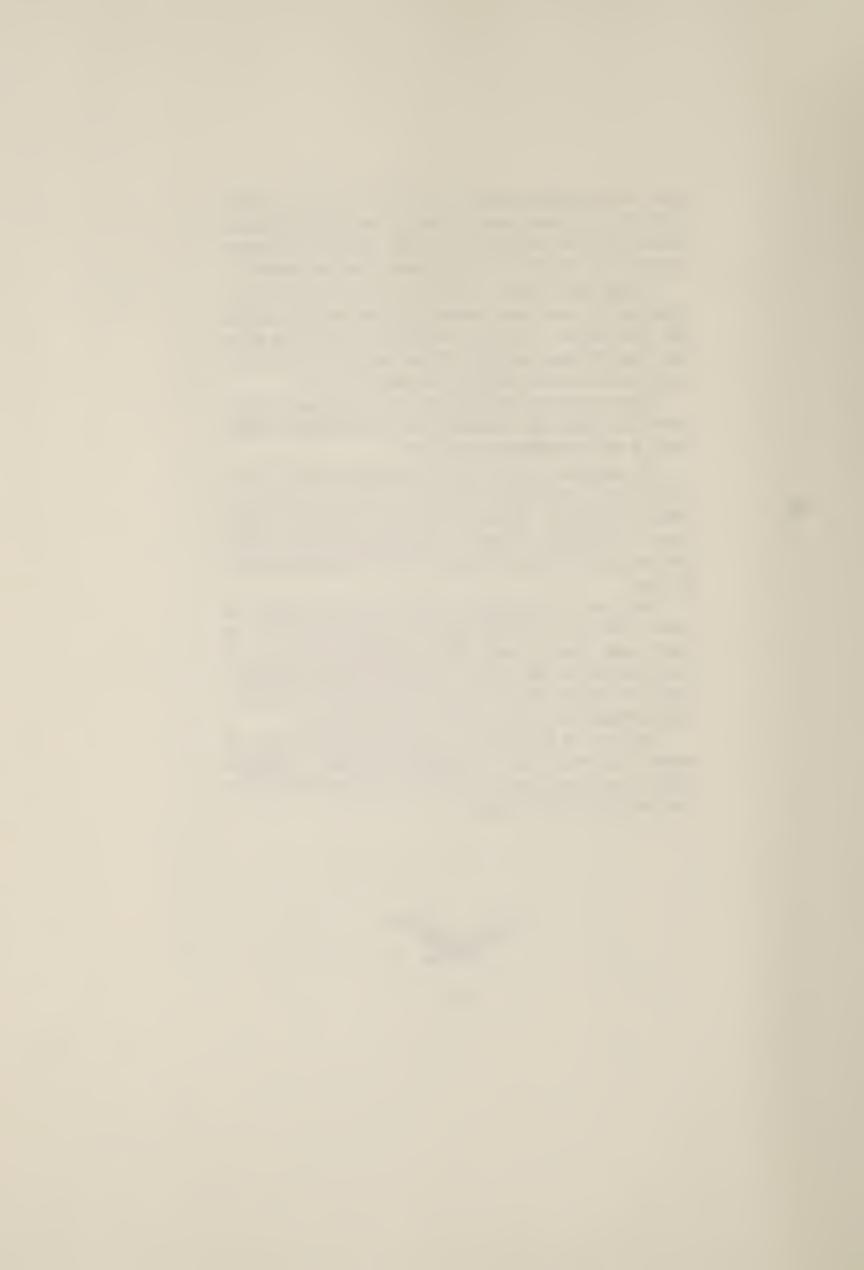
We are made to remember by your frequent telling, how you toiled and suffered that your children might have great advantages over you.

We appreciate the blessings we have received from your labor. We know not how to repay you. We can treat you kindly. We can care for you in your affliction. We will do our best to make old age comfortable. We can do all this and then we will come out in debt to you.

Now you are passing down the western slope of time. The vigor of youth has departed. One by one your ranks are thinned. You have followed many of your pioneers to the grave. You have become the oldest men and women of our land. Your lives are spared a little longer that you may finish your work.

May you so live that when you are called upon to leave this world, that you may hear the language: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."







Robert Tomlinson—1793-1875 Lydia Kellum Tomlinson—1798-1874



CHAPTER II.

But little is known by our family at the present time about William Tomlinson our grandfather who was born third month, twenty-ninth, seventeen fortynine, and died third month, seventeenth, eighteen thirteen, and less is known about his father, Josiah Tomlinson.

Our knowledge of the Tomlinson family commences with our grandfather, Robert Tomlinson, who was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, third month, sixth, seventeen ninety-three, and died in Hamilton County, Indiana, twelth month, fourth, eighteen seventy-five. He was a life long member of the Society of



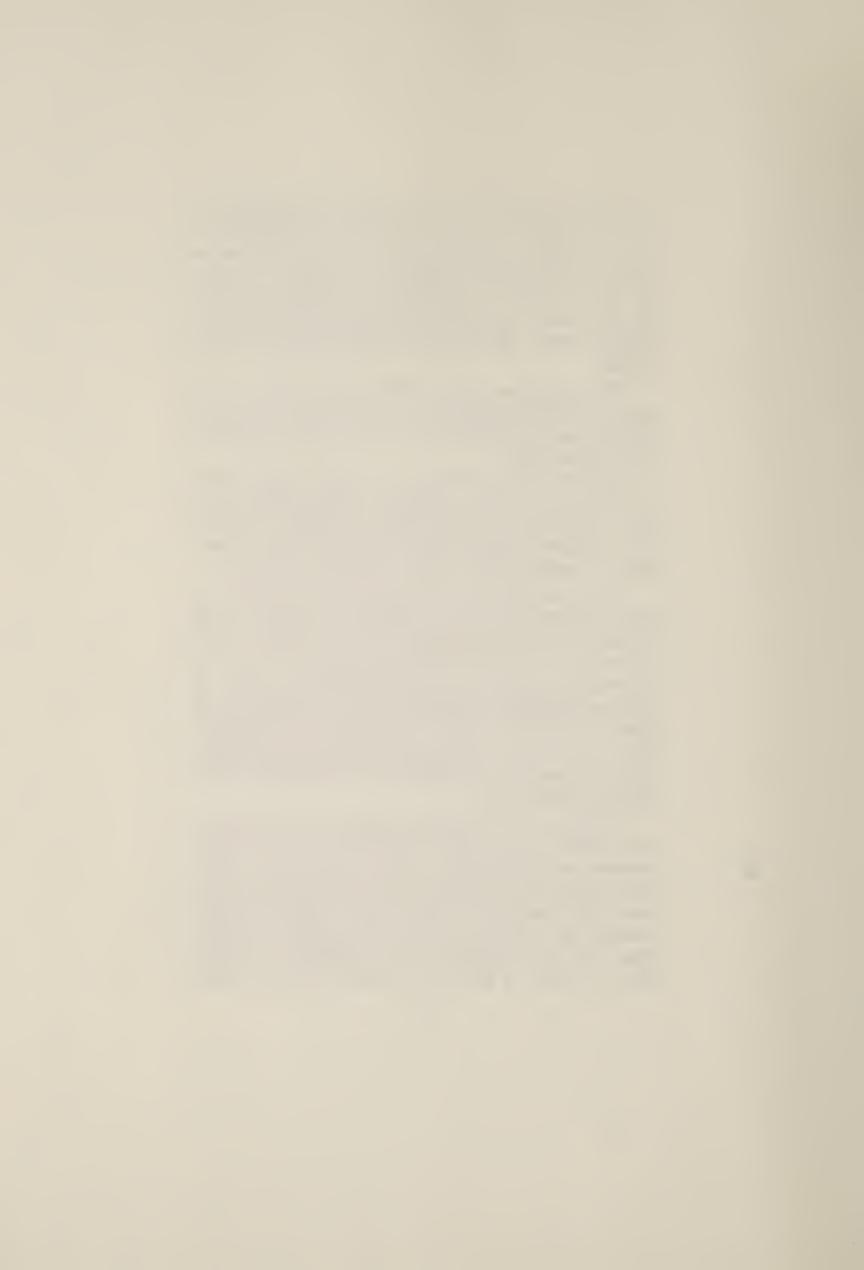
Friends which seemed to be a guide for his actions in every particular. His opportunity for an education was not very great, but taking advantage of all that he could, he received more than the average boy. At the age of twenty-six he married Lydia Kellum in North Carolina, and to them nine children were born: Milton, Martha, Noah, Allen, Jesse, Asenath, Jane, Levi and Esther.

About the time of his birth the discussion of the slavery question began, as to the right or wrong of holding one part of the human race bound as servants to the other part.

Members of the Society of Friends at that time held slaves, but as the agitation of the question went on it increased in interest among Friends so much so that it claimed a great deal of attention in their meetings, and occasionally a man would free his slaves.

The contention was so strong that a great many of those who opposed slavery concluded that if they could not abolish the institution that they could leave it, and so they moved to the northwest, then a new part of the country just opened up for settlement. Thus we find our Grandfather Robert Tomlinson moving to Indiana in the year 1821 and settling in Hendricks County. He then removed to Hamilton County, Indiana, two miles north of Westfield in the second month, eighteen thirty-seven.

By this time the slavery question was no longer a matter that concerned the churches alone, but the government was beginning to feel that there was something coming, and Congress began to look this way and that to find out what should be done. One thing after another was proposed, and all alike failed to satisfy those who were opposed to the institution, and also those who were in favor of it, until 1850 when Henry



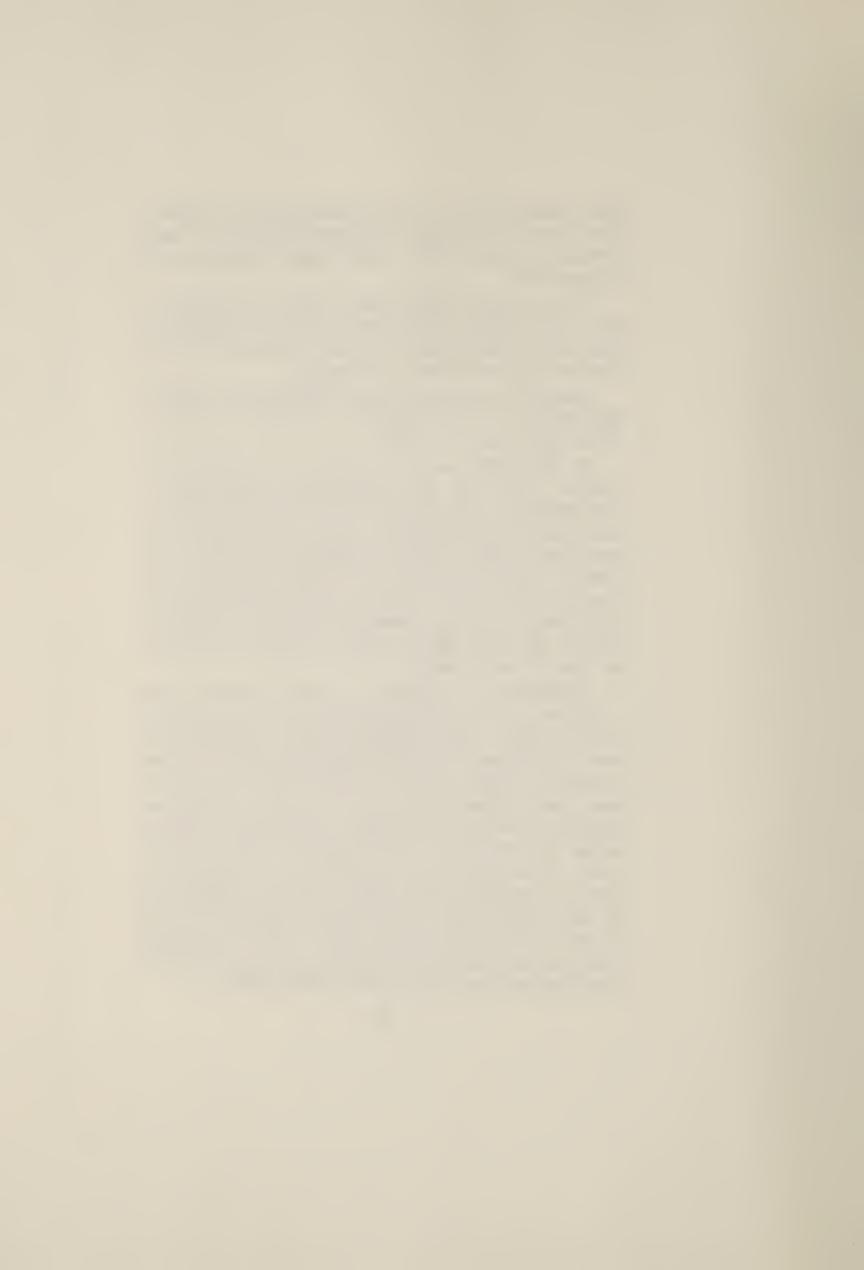
Clay brought forth his great Compromise Bill which had so near every point of discussion in it that it was termed "Omnibus Bill," which passed Congress and became a law.

That perhaps brought forth a calm in the discussion of the great question, but it did not satisfy such men as Grandfather and hundreds of others who were working for the freedom of the slaves.

About that time there was a political party organized known as the "Antislavery Party," of which Grandfather was a member.

In 1840 there was a separation in the Society of Friends known as the "Anti-Slavery Separation." Granfather and Grandmother joined in this separation, and from that time on to the time that the Civil war broke out in 1861 marked the greatest activities of our family in this great cause. We might stop here and mention that the only land mark of the location of the Anti-Slavery meeting house at Westfield is the grave yard at the north part of town, as that was laid out by Anti-Slavery Friends.

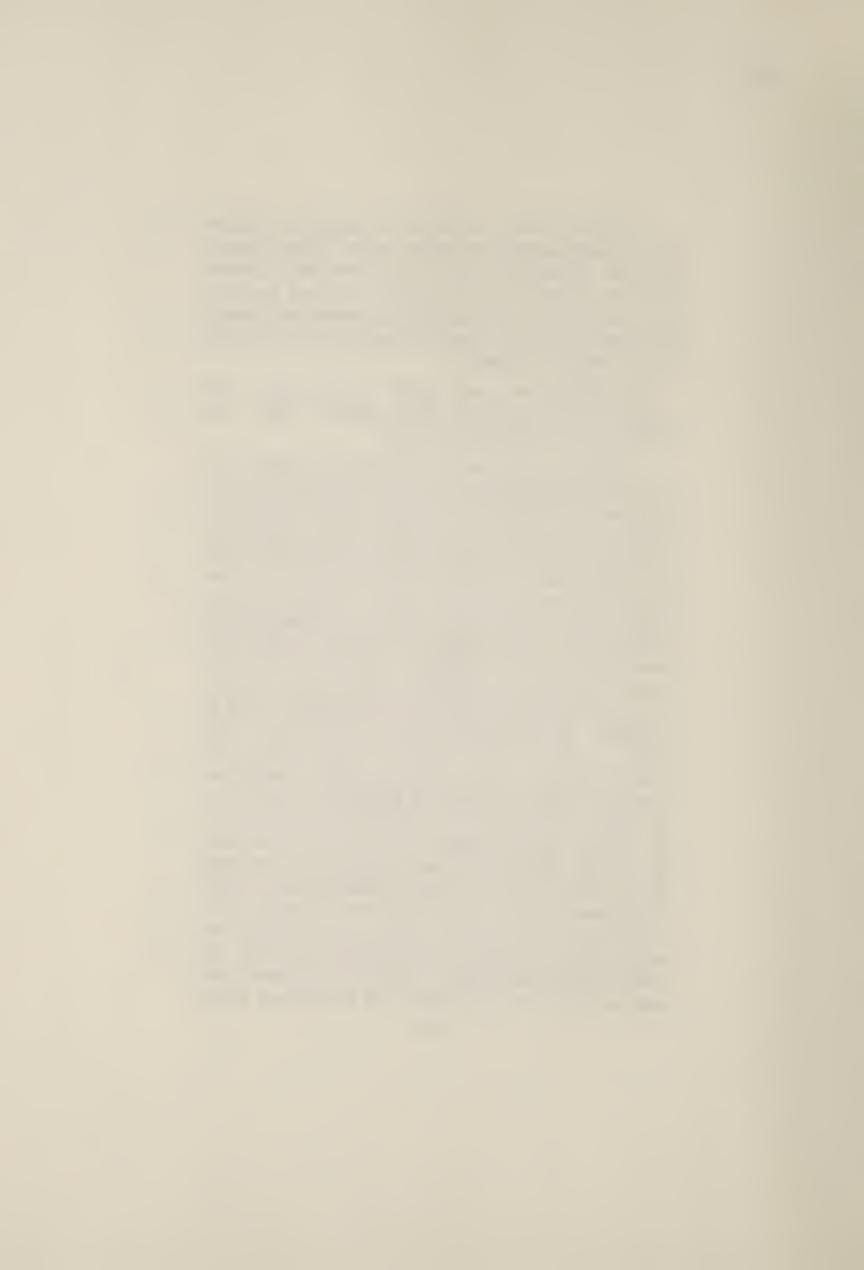
Grandmother had decided by this time that she would not use any clothing material that was produced by slave labor. This decision caused much inconvenience to the family, and some privations. One instance we might mention on this line: The nearest Free Labor store was at Greensborough, Henry County, Indiana, a distance of forty miles, very poor roads and no bridges across the streams, but one day in the latter part of winter Noah was sent on horseback to that store to get a few pounds of spun cotton. In the morning when he had to start home it was raining some, and by noon it was both raining and snowing. When he arrived home he was so nearly frozen that he could not get off his horse neither could he walk to the house.



While this slavery agitation was going on, another line of work sprung up known as the Under Ground Railroad. Some of the slaves had found out, by some means or other, that if they could get across the Ohio river into Indiana or Ohio that they would find friends that would hide them from the slave hunter, and help them through to Canada.

Grandfather was very active in this work. One instance of this work we might mention: This was known as the "John Rhodes Case."

A family by the name of Rhodes had made their way into a little log house in the woods that stood six miles north of Westfield. The slave hunters had located them, and come upon them in the night. The darkies were aroused by some noise before the hunters broke into the house. John took his axe and his wife the poker stick; he fought the hunters at the door, and she fought them at the fireplace, after they had torn the chimney down, until morning. The cries of the darkies were heard by some neighbors, who ran to their assistance. The hunters would have taken them to Noblesville but the neighbors said they would take them to Westfield. It was decided about 9 A. M. to start with them. At dark that night they were at the place known to us as the cross roads at Number One Schoolhouse three miles northeast of Westfield on the Lafayette road. At this place the hunters placed themselves across the road and ordered the wagons to Noblesville. The wagon stopped and stood there until it was dark, then a young man named Daniel Jones sprang into the wagon, took the lines and shouted to the hunters that if they did not want to get run over to get out of the way, adding, "I'm not afraid of men, Hell or the Devil, I'm going to drive this wagon to Westfield." Before he had gone a mile all of the darkies had jumped out of the



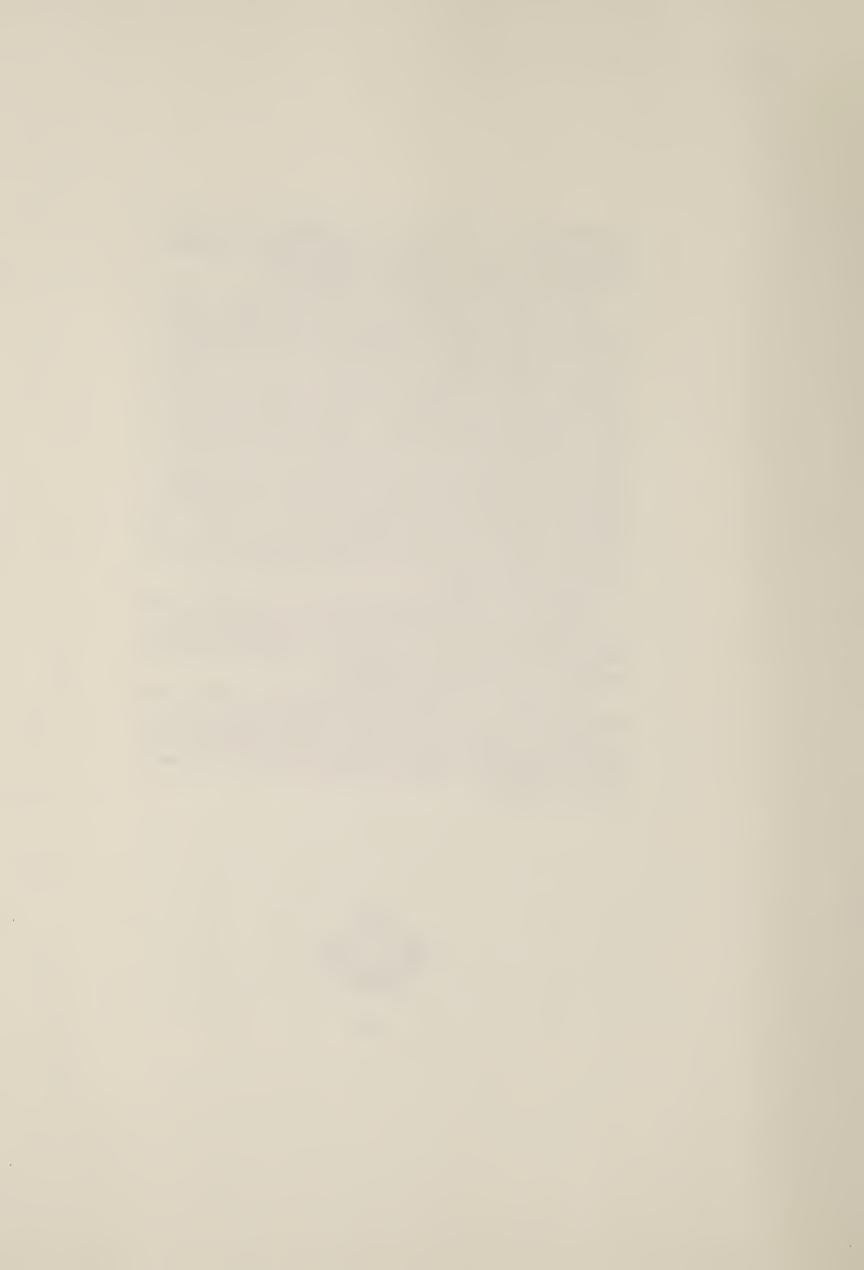
wagon and made their way to Grandfather's hay stack. One night they were taken by Uncle Milton across the Dismal on to Aaron Lindley's place. 1844.

One other great principle of Grandfather's I think is worth mentioning, and that is his attitude toward militarism and capital punishment. He did not believe one man could take another man's life, and be doing the will of his Heavenly Father whom he served. Therefore he was opposed to war or drilling men for war. One illustration of this: There was a time in the state when all men over twenty-one years of age were expected to meet at the county seat or some stated place to take military training. When he lived in Hendricks County the time came for him to meet for training. He did not go. After some time the sheriff came to collect the fine for his not appearing, and took a new axe for the fine.

We find in reviewing the lives of Grandfather and Grandmother that they lived lives of activity interested in every question concerning the betterment of the people both in church and nation.

They left to us a good foundation to build our structures upon. They finished their course, Grandmother one year first, and with a deep feeling of our loss we quietly laid their bodies to rest in the cemetery at Chester.





CHAPTER III.

The Children of Robert and Lydia Kellum Tomlinson. Married 1819.

A family of children that lived sixty years and more in this part of the state of Indiana, from the year 1837, deserves a high place in our memory and special notice at this, our family reunion. Such is the record of the children of Robert and Lydia Tomlinson, nine in number: Milton, Martha, Noah, Allen, Jesse, Asenath, Jane, Levi, Esther, all of whom lived to be grown except Jesse who died at the age of thirteen. Milton, born 1820, died 1899, was physically strong and might be termed a giant of the land. He only met his equal in such men as Curtis Hiatt, Riley Moon and Joel Denny, the blind man. Martha did all she could to help in the home until she was married to Levi H. Cook as his second wife. Then new duties fell upon her, that of helping to train children who had lost their mother, and from the testimony of one of the boys after he had grown old she surely did her part. "We were glad," he says, "when she rode up to our house to be our mother." But in a short time, her life came to an end.

Noah, born 1824, died 1918, was not physically strong but did his best to be counted with the men that made things go.

Allen, born 1827, died 1899, was tall, broad shouldered and strong, second in strength to none save the class of his oldest brother.

Asenath, born 1830, died 1909, did her part as one of the family at home until her marriage to Isom Hiatt, then entered upon the duties of a new home, and with all her might and strength labored to make her home pleasant and to teach her children in a way that they



might be worthy of the respect of all men, and qualified to fill their places in the church and state. The three youngest were surrounded by much the same environments as the older children, yet their opportunities were not quite the same; much of the work was changing from the clearing of the land to that of building better houses and barns. The schools were better, and their opportunities for attending them were much better, so it might be said that for that day they got a good education. They were as a connecting link between two generations for some of their nephews and nieces were not much younger than they were.



Amos and Jane T. Doan

Jane, born in 1835, the last one of the children that was born in Hendricks County, qualified for teaching school. Her first license was given in 1860. The examination was oral work. She found the county super-



intendent at the railroad station; she went in and introduced herself, and he asked what she wanted. She told him that she wanted license to teach school. Then he proceeded to ask her a few questions on different subjects, then asked her to spell the word "right" in all its forms. The next was to read one paragraph. The grammar question was to parse one or two words in the sentence: "I, John saw the Holy City, the New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of Heaven." And when she said that "John" was in the same case as "I" by apposition, the superintendent said that was enough, and told her that when she said that "John"



Esther Tomlinson, 1841

was in the same case as "I" by apposition, he knew that she knew grammar. He then went up to his office in town and gave her a first class license. Her first school was at Chester in 1860. Many of her nephews and



nieces received a part of their education under her teaching. She continued in that work for twenty years or more. In the year 1882 she was married to Amos Doan in Chester Meeting House, by the Friends' ceremony.

Levi B., born 1838, the youngest son, married and settled near by the Tomlinson old home place and helped care for their parents in their old age, and a few years after their deaths he met an untimely death by accident in 1885, being killed by a bull.

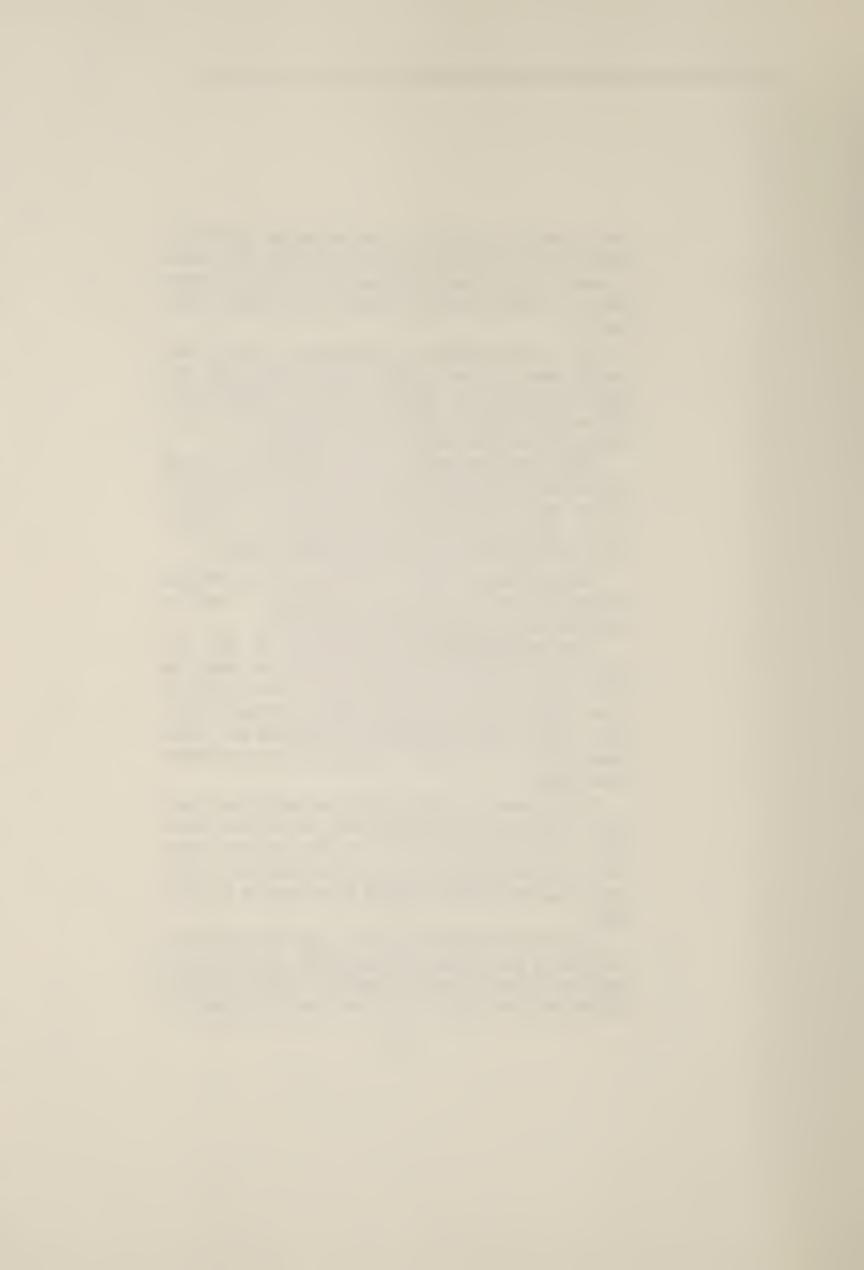
Esther, the youngest child, born 1842, also entered the profession of teaching and for a few years engaged in that work until the death of the parents. Then the care of the home and the farm claimed her attention. The place of her birth has always been her home.

These children were all members of, the Friends Church and were interested in its welfare. Now the question comes, what did they accomplish?

This immediately takes us back to the day, the month, and the year they landed here in the woods, in a little log cabin, on a little knoll by a little spring of water, ninth day of second month, eighteen thirty-seven. They found themselves in the midst of a dense forest filled with deer, bear, howling wolves and button wood ponds.

On this land they made farms and built houses and barns. The barn that stands today on the home farm shows the ability of the boys to do carpenter work, for under the direction of a professional man they hewed and framed the timbers in and before the year 1847.

The next attempt of this kind was the building of the Dismal saw mill in the year 1847, the first steam mill that did any good in Hamilton County. So well known was the work of this mill that a bridge con-



tractor hired the men of the mill to furnish the timbers to build the first railroad bridge across the White river at Noblesville. This hauling was all done with oxen.

Another outstanding monument to the memory of the Tomlinson boys is the petitioning for, and the building of the Range Line pike road from Westfield to a point six miles north. The county records show that Noah Tomlinson headed the petition. Milton Tomlinson plowed the first furrow for the grade. Making a road seems but a little thing but at that time, the building of such a road as the petition called for was a big undertaking so much so that it was said it could not be done. When we look back and see what this road has been to the country, and what it is rapidly coming to be, then we surely can say that it is a great thing.

As farmers, they were among the first to use improved machinery. They brought the short horn cattle to the neighborhood and also the Poland China hogs. They made sheep pastures out of the forests and raised the weight of a fleece of wool from five to fifteen pounds.

Politically they were Republicans. The position that their parents took against Negro slavery was taken up by the children and when the Republican party was organized it imbibed so nearly the principles that they held that they threw their influence that way and the boys became charter members of the party.

In the war of 1861, they were very active in doing what they could to help the government. Noah was twice drafted and twice paid out. After the war they entered into the work of reconstruction of the government with all their ability as far as opportunity afforded.

The opportunity for getting an education with the older children was very poor, yet they were better



educated than most of the pioneers. They did their best to give their children a good education, consequently we find among Grandfather's grandchildren college graduates, preachers, doctors, school teachers, carpenters and farmers.

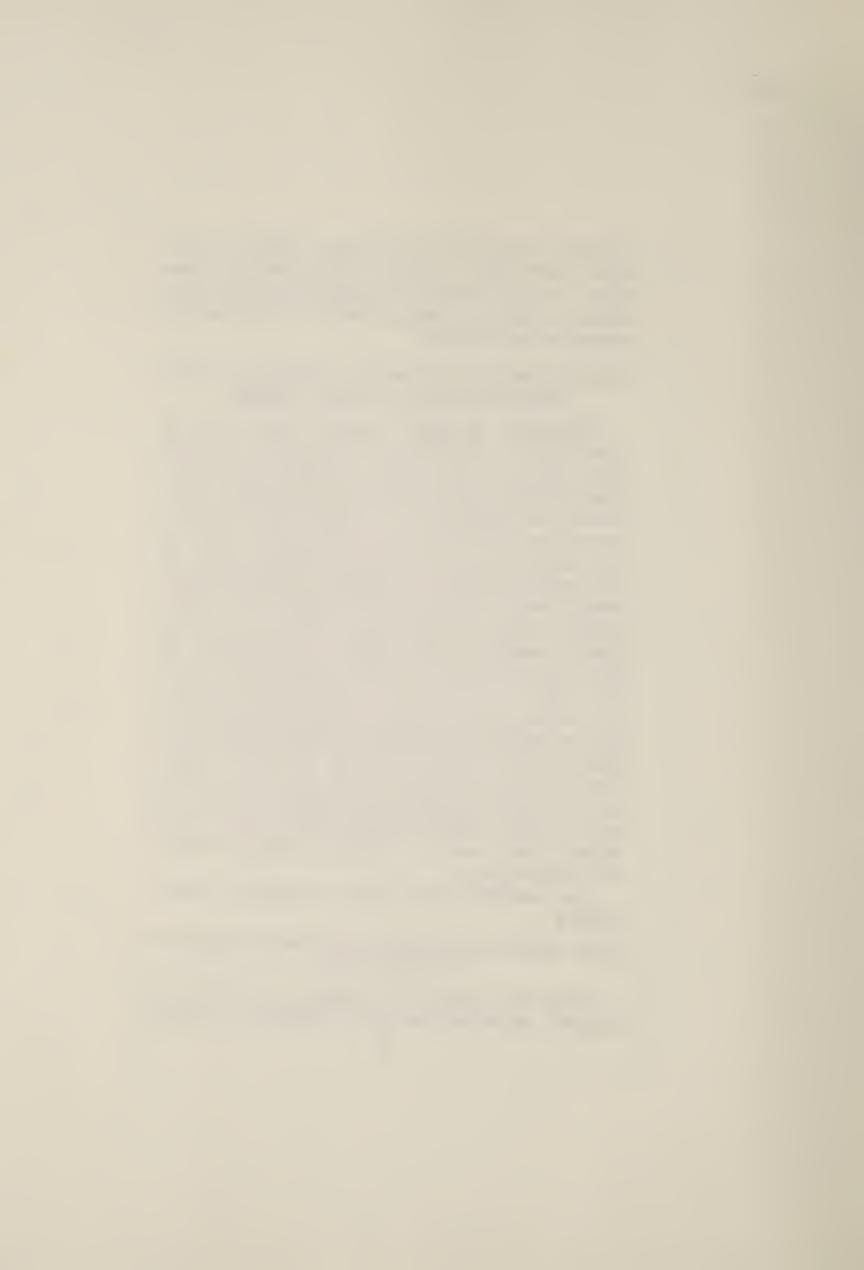
Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends to Which Robert Tomlinson and Family Belonged.

Springfield, Randolph County, North Carolina, transferred the membership of Robert Tomlinson and wife, Lydia, and son, Milton, to Newberry Monthly Meeting, Ohio, in third month, seventh, eighteen twenty-one. The twenty-first of second month, eighteen twenty-two, Newberry Monthly Meeting transferred the membership of Robert Tomlinson and Lydia, his wife, and son, Milton, to Westgrove Monthly Meeting, near Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, tenth month, fourteen, eighteeen twenty-three. Westgrove Monthly Meeting transferred the rights of membership for Robert Tomlinson and Lydia, his wife and minor children, Milton and Martha, to White Lick Monthly meeting, Morgan County, Indiana. Robert and Lydia were Charter members of Fairfield Monthly Meeting, Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1825. In 1837, Fairfield Monthly Meeting transferred the rights of membership for Robert Tomlinson and Lydia, his wife, and minor children, Milton, Martha, Noah, Allen, Jesse, Asenath and Jane, to Westfield Monthly Meeting, -Westfield, Indiana.

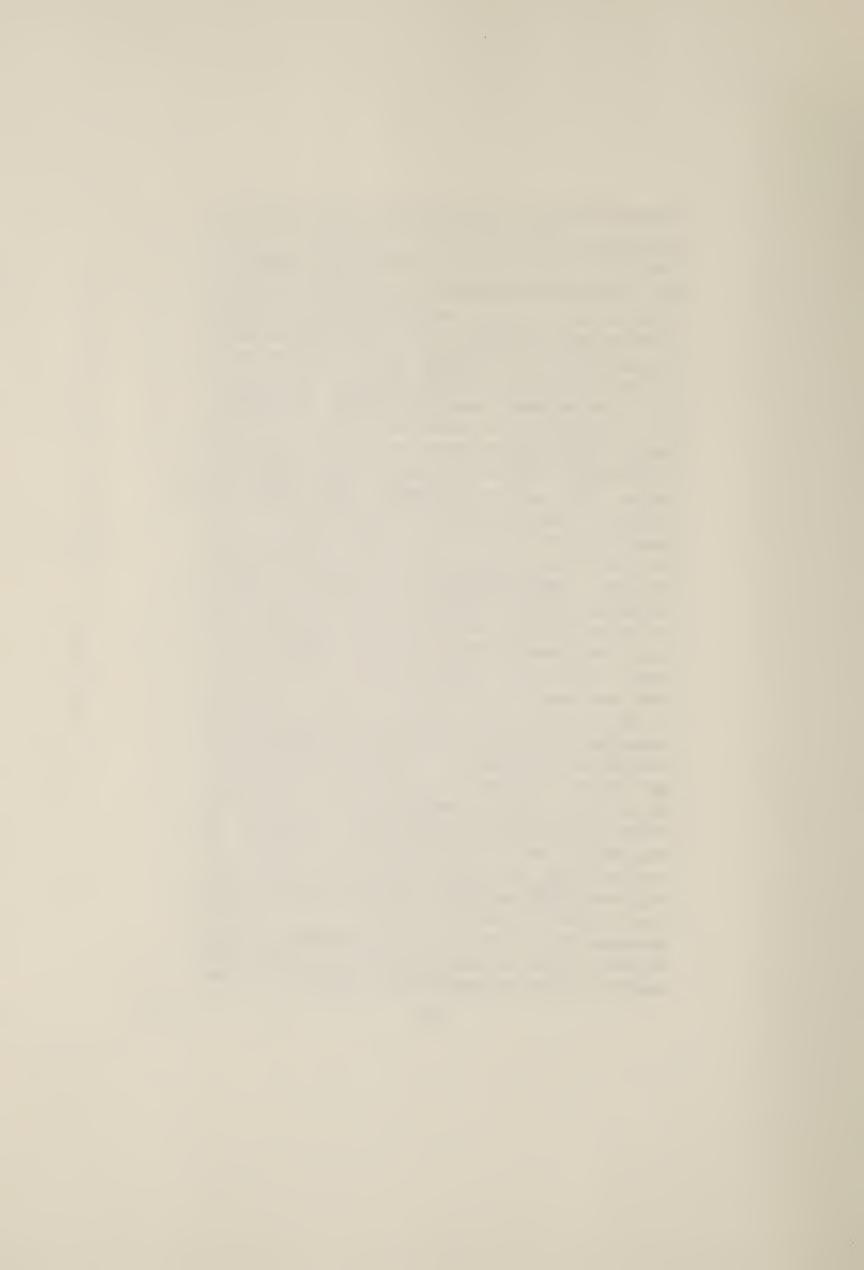
Levi and Esther were born in Hamilton County, Indiana.

Paper Read by Jesse Kellum at a Family Reunion at Westfield, 1888.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, when England, under the rule of the Georges, was rapidly



becoming the foremost nation upon earth; when the oppression of the people of her colonial possessions, to raise her to such a position, was her policy; when William Pitt, the great Commoner, was pleading the cause of the American colonies, two brothers left their home in Wales, and determined to try their fortunes among a people who were struggling against "taxation without representation." To these brothers, as to many others, the American cause was enticing. It seemed to be an opportunity to resist the tyranny of Kings. Henry Kellum found a home among the colonists of NorthCarolina. Of his subsequent history nothing is known. The colony of Maryland, which, since 1715 had been a commonwealth, with a proprietary form of government, with a toleration toward every sect and creed for its cornerstone, was known as the "home of the free." Samuel Kellum became one of its citizens, settling in one of the eastern counties. The fact that free schools had been established there as early as 1693 may have influenced him to make that colony his new home. Only a few facts concerning his life, which must have been an eventful one, are known. The land he entered, it is safe to say was fertile. Oysters and crabs lined the sea shore and furnished food for those who had a mind to gather. Like other persons owning plantations in the South, at this time, he kept slaves; for even the Quaker conscience in those early days seldom felt any sting for holding them as property. He was married, but when and to whom is not known. He was the father of several children. The names of the boys were Jesse and Noah but the names of the girls are in doubt. Sarah and Ann may have been the names of two of them for on the marriage certificate of Noah Kellum the names of Sarah and Ann Kellum occur in a hand writing similar to that of his own,

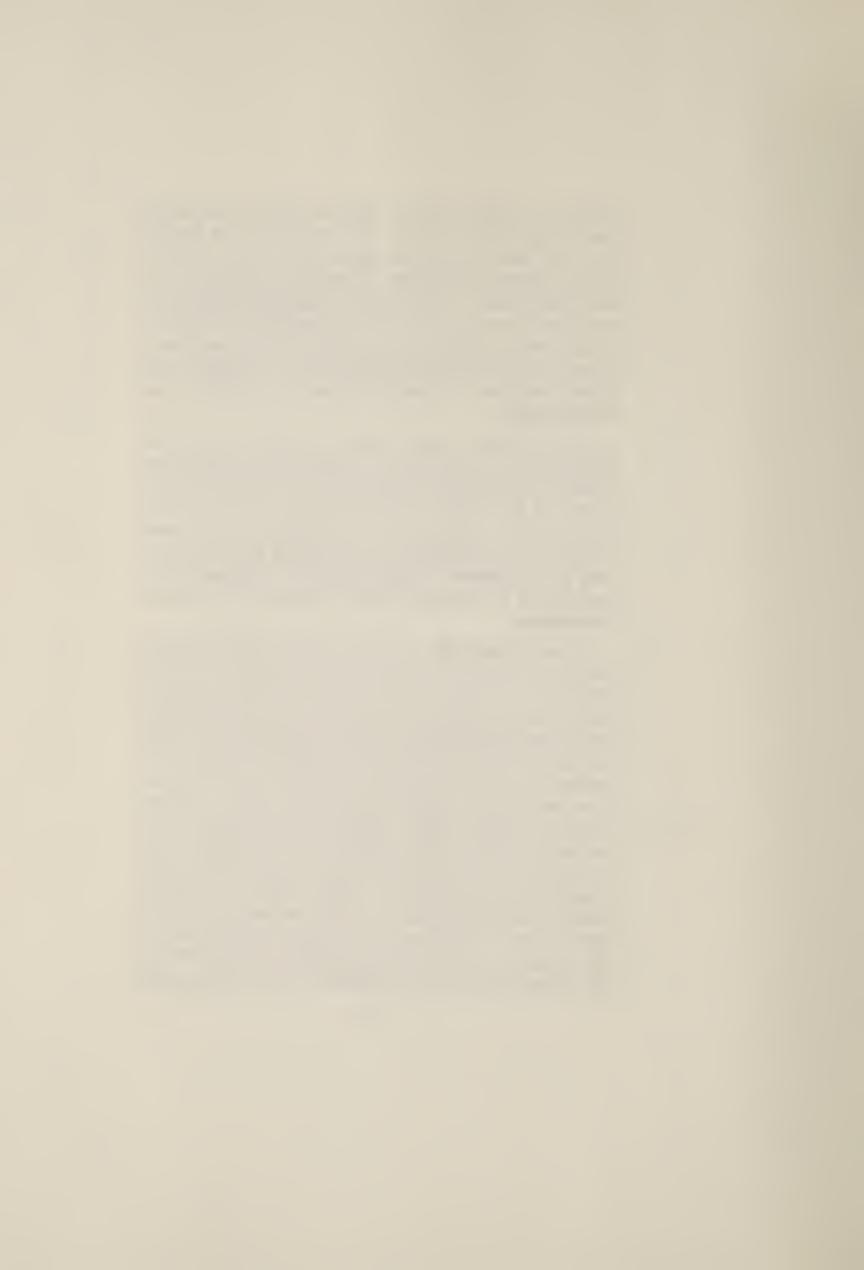


which is evidence, though slight of course, that they were brother and sisters. The mother of the family died and Samuel married again. All account of the family, either by tradition or record, is lost except of Jesse and Noah. At the death of Samuel his property was divided among the heirs. Among other things, a colored woman became the property of his son, Noah, who, rather than take her away from her relatives and friends, sold her to another member of the family for a nominal sum.

Jesse Kellum, after living in the East, either in Maryland or North Carolina. several years, caught the spirit of the early part of the present century and emigrated to the West, finding a home for himself and large family in Arkansas. Nothing dennite is known of him or of his family since, only that there are persons by the name of Kellum living in that section of the country to this day, and it is supposed they are his descendants.

Noah Kellum was a man of medium height, rather fleshy with small bone, small hands and feet. He was light complexioned, round, red face, smooth featured, with a keen searching eye. When he reached maturity and during Washington's first administration, he went to North Carolina where he began life as a teacher. His success in that profession was marked. His jovial nature made him a favorite, wherever he went. On the fourth of twelfth month, eighteen ninety-three, he was married to Esther Hiatt, daughter of Christopher and Lydia Hiatt. The marriage ceremony took place in the monthly meeting house at New Carden, Guiliford County, North Carolina. A large company of friends were present. The marriage certificate is still well preserved and is in care of Asher Kellum of Friendswood. The signatures of the witnesses to the marriage and

1763.

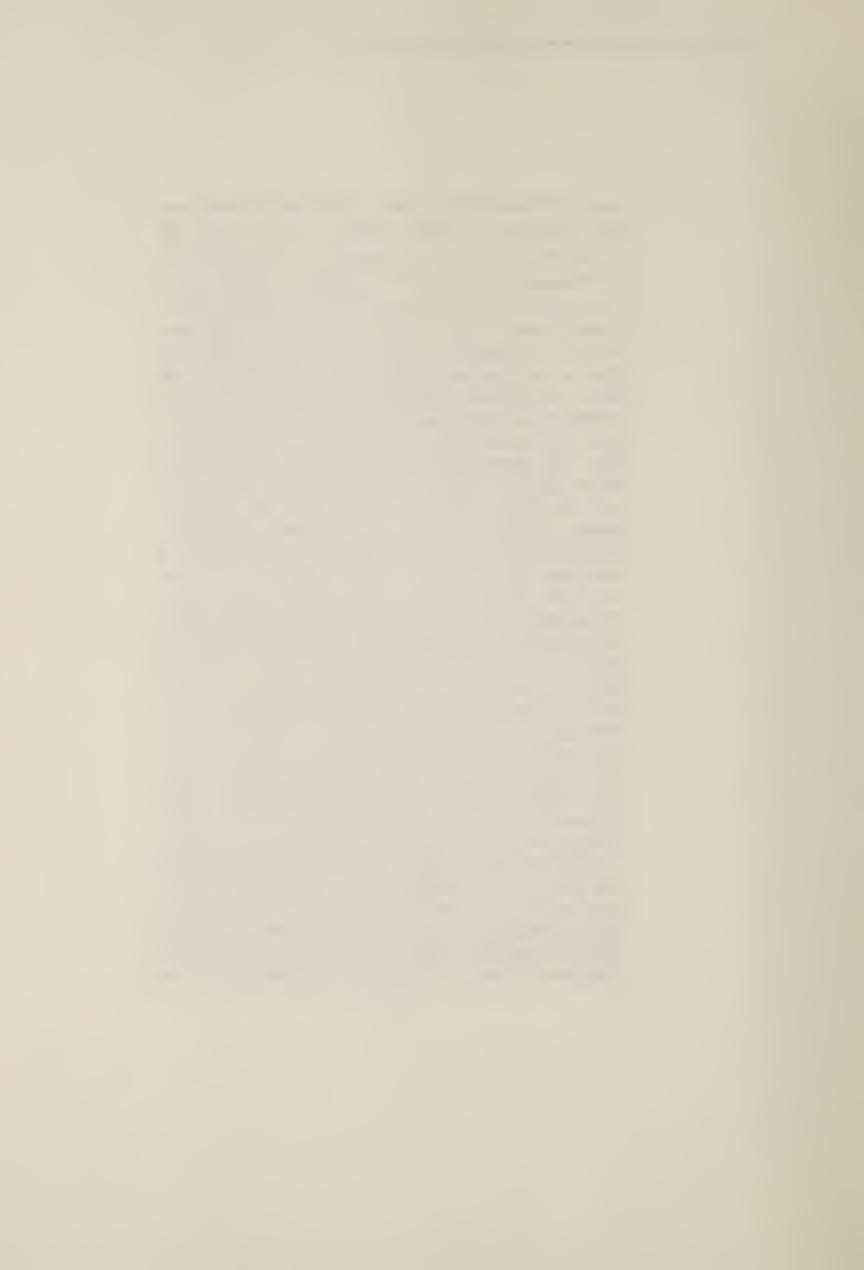


the family record of births accompany the certificate. The names of the witnesses are all those of well known families. The name of Peter Dicks, who with Daniel Williams, of Philadelphia, and Charles Osborn, of North Carolina, were the first visiting ministers in this part of the state, occurs upon it. Other familiar names which occur are those of Anne and Sarah Kellum, Anne Jessup, Allen and Mary Unthank, Beulah Coffin, James Thornburg, John Clark, Richard and Sarah Williams, Thomas Benbow, Aaron Hoggatt, Abner and Asa Hunt, Priscilla Hunt, John Kellams, Amos Hiatt, beside many others. After their marriage, they lived in North Carolina twenty-six years, during which time, it is supposed that Noah taught school in winter and farmed during the summers. Nine children, six sons and three daughters, were born to them during that time. Their names and time of birth in regular order are: Samuel, born ninth month, twenty-first, seventeen ninety-four; Christopher, born eighth month, twenty-four, seventeen ninety-six; Lydia, born eleventh month, nineteen, seventeen ninety-eight; Jesse, born third month, fifth, eighteen hundred one; Noah, born eleventh month, eighteen, eighteen hundred three; A Esenith, born fourth month, twenty-four, eighteen hundred six; Amos, born first month, thirteenth, eighteen hundred nine; Esther, born tenth month, seventeen, eighteen fourteen; with this large family about them they practiced the strictest economy, always taking care that their expenditures should be less than their receipts. This manner of living together with their liberality and hospitality commended them to their neighbors and friends in general. They often filled responsible positions in the Society of Friends. There was one great drawback, however, to the fullest enjoyment of life in North Carolina. These twenty-six

27



years, the institution of slavery had become more and more oppressive. In 1819, led mainly by a desire to escape from its influence and partly to better his condition financially and that of his children, Noah Kellum, Sr., moved with the most of his family to Martinsville. Clinton County, Iowa. It was autumn when the new home was reached. In 1821, they moved again, this time to their permanent home, Hendricks County, Indiana. A few weeks before they moved however, their youngest son, Asher, died at about the age of seven years and was buried in the church yard at Newbury, Ohio. The exact site of their new home is still pointed out on the east side of the East Fork on White Lick near the Morgan County line, Indiana, on land now owned by Riley McCrary, but the greater part of the old homestead is still in the Kellum family, owned by a grandson, Asher Kellum. Their children who came with them settled along the same creek. It is reasonably certain Noah taught the second school ever taught in the county. Indiana Yearly Meeting was established in 1821 at Richmond on the White Water. Noah and Esther often attended this meeting, going the entire way on horseback. When they went they always took some money to an old colored lady, who, it will be remembered, had been sold by Noah to another member of his father's family, after the division of the property and who had, by means now unknown, escaped the clutches of slavery and found her way to Wayne County, Indiana. She always received the money with a "God bless Massa Noah." The nominal sum for which she had been sold amounted to little compared with that given her in her old age by her former master. They subsequently lived on a knoll a few rods east of Fairfield Meeting House; later they lived with their daughter, Esther, and still later with Asenith, who had

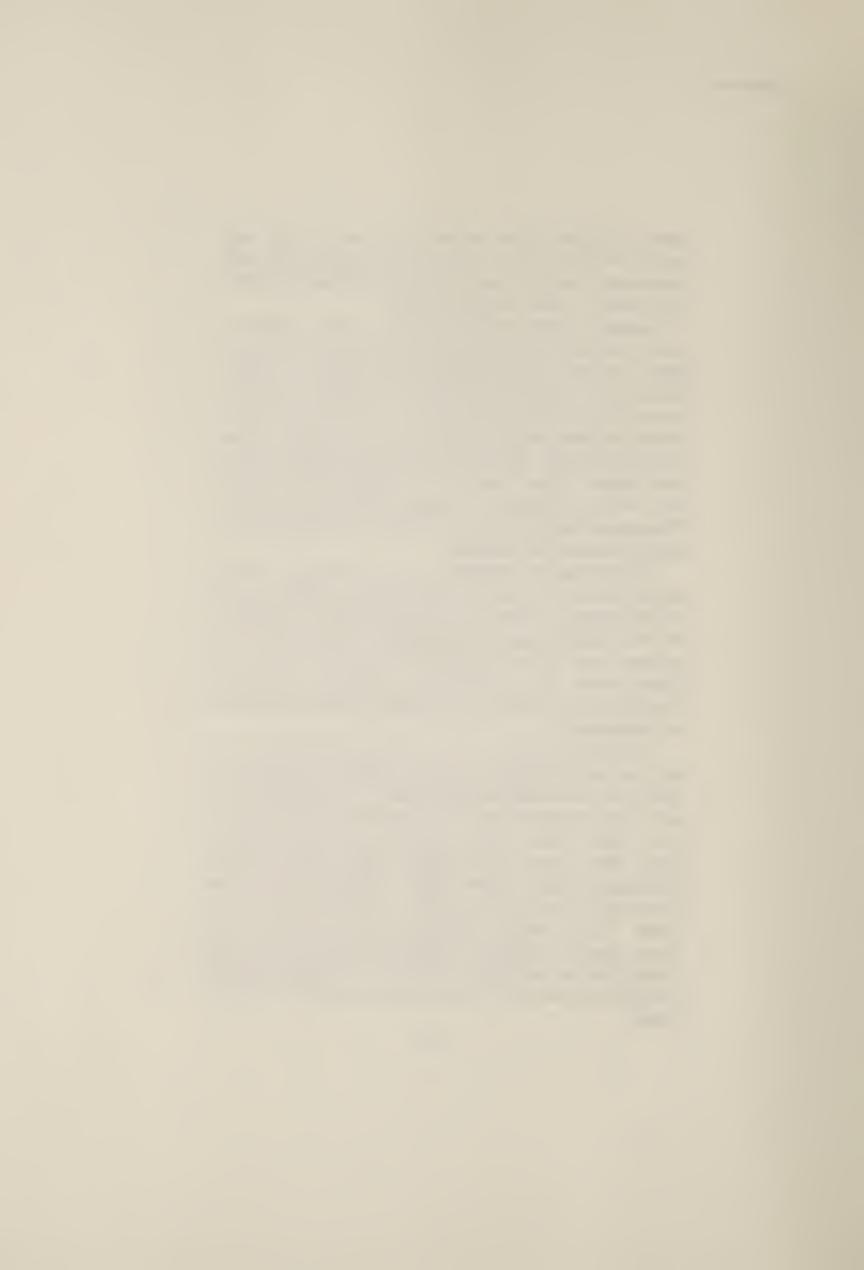


married Shildes Moore, whose home was on the west side of the East Fork of White Lick, about a half mile northwest from the place where Center Meeting House now stands. There they both died.

Samuel Kellum, their eldest son, was a hatter by trade. Before leaving North Carloina he married Anne Cossin, a sister of the celebrated Levi Cossin, the President of the Underground Railway. He came to Indiana in early time and settled at Newport in Wayne County, where he lived until emigration to Iowa began, when he and his family went to that state and found a home near Salem, Henry County. Their children are: Lindley, Nathan, Harrison, Mordecia, Beulah and Harriet. Nathan and Mordecia only are living. The latter a few years ago moved to Kansas.

Christopher, the second son, was a saddler by trade and after marrying Elizabeth Johnson, in Ohio, moved to Indianapolis, where he died about fifty years ago, his wife dying later at Bridgeport, the home of her parents who had emigrated to that place. John and Esther were the only children. John now lives in Greenup, Ill., and Esther, now Esther Brister, still lives in Indianapolis.

Lydia, their third child and oldest daughter, was left in North Carolina on account of her marriage engagement with Robert Tomlinson. The marriage was soon consummated and they reached Indiana in the year 1822. They entered land in Fairfield neighborhood where they lived several years, then moved to Hamilton County, a mile north of Westfield. Here the death of Lydia occurred, 1874, and that of her husband. Their children, Milton, Martha, Noah, Allen, Jesse, Asenith, Jane, Levi and Esther are living, except Jesse, Martha and Levi. All live in Hamilton County except Jane, the wife of Amos Doan, who lives at Plainfield.



Jesse Kellum, the fourth child, became a farmer. He married Sarah, daughter of Jesse and Jane Hockett, eighth month, thirty, eighteen twenty-three. A copy of the marriage license and justice's certificate has recently been obtained from the records of Morgan County in which county said license was issued for Hendricks County was not organized until the next year, 1824. Esquire Hiram Mathews solemnized the marriage, there being no monthly monthly meeting of Friends in Central Indiana at that time. They took up their abode near Fairfield Meeting House and lived near that place until time of their death. Their children, eight in number, are still living except two, Warner and Christopher.

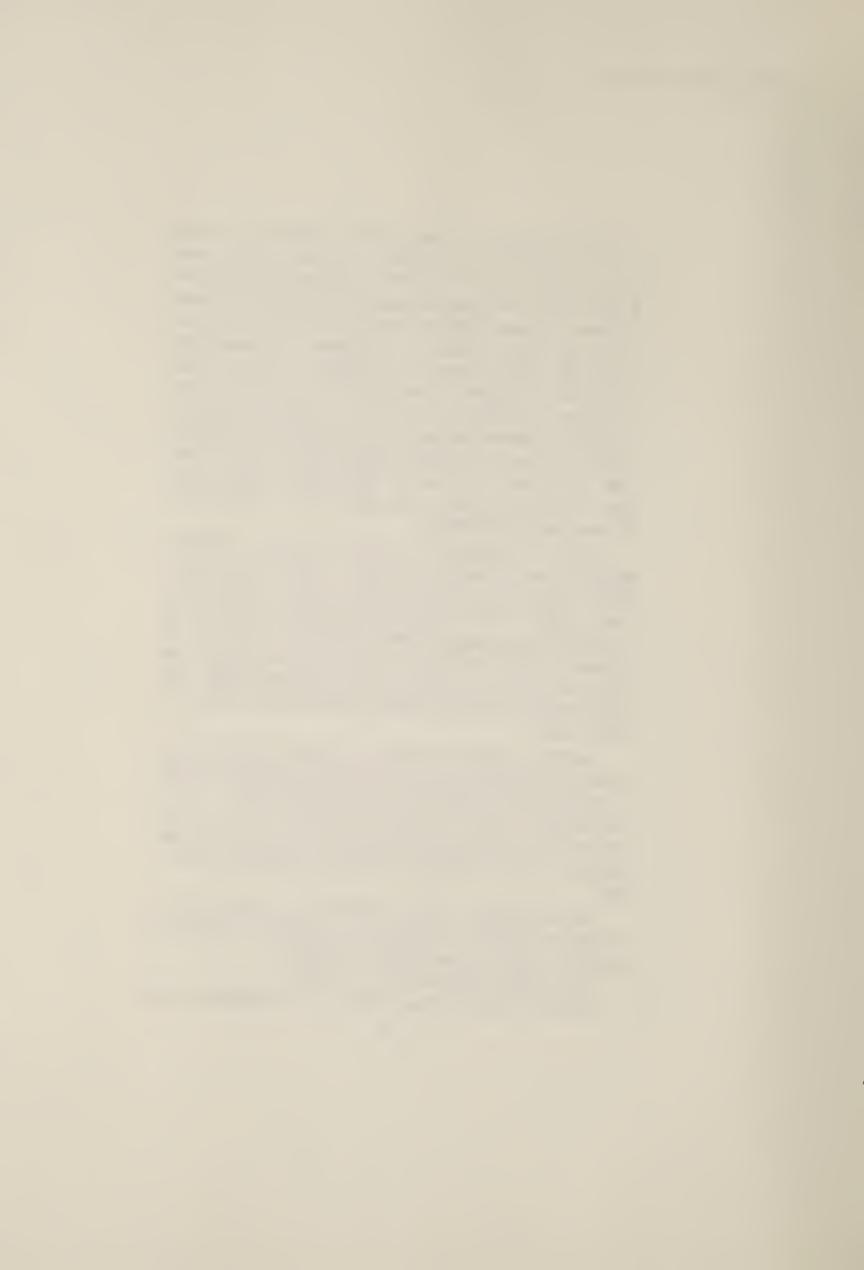
Asher, the oldest, is a farmer living in Fairfield neighborhood, Hendricks County. He first married Mary, daughter of John and Ruth Jessup, who died in May, 1868. They reared six daughters, all of whom are still living except Flora, who died at the age of eighteen at Plainfield while attending school there. One daughter died in infancy. The second marriage was with Matilda, daughter of Zeno and Rebecca Hadley of Mill Creek.

Malinda married Jackson L. Jessup and lived near Friendswood in Marion County many years, then moved to West Liberty, Illinois, where they still live. Their six children are living except Orlando, who lost his health in the mining regions of the west, came home and died, eighth month, twenty-five, eighteen seventy-six.

Warner Kellum died in 1860 from the effects of a wound received in a runaway at Mooreville while attending a rally in the Lincoln campaign.

Christopher died when a small boy.

Elwood married Mary Wilson of Bridgeport and



lived near that place until 1880, then moved to West Liberty, Illinois, where they lived a few years, then moved to Flint, Michigan. That place is still their home. All the children, nine in number, are living except two little girls, who rest in Fairfield cemetery.

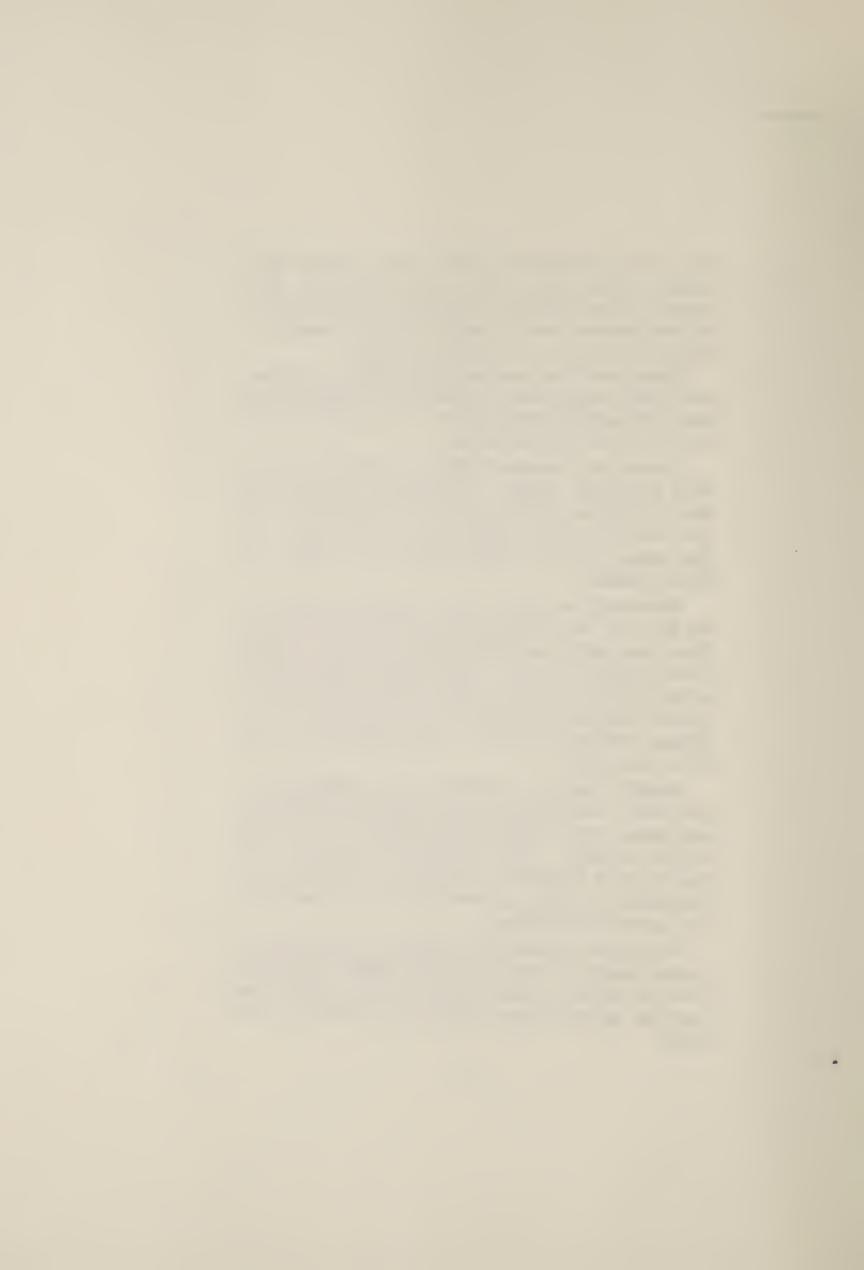
Wesley and Noah married sisters, Melissa and Hannah Hadley, respectively, and both live a quarter mile south of Fairfield Meeting House, one on either side of the road on the old homestead.

Luzena, the youngest child, married Jacob, son of John and Ruth Jessup. Twenty-one years ago, the first of ninth month, Jacob died at their home a half mile northwest of the meeting house referred to. A few years later she married John, son of Jacob and Mary Chandler.

Returning now to the children of Noah Kellum, Sr., his fifth son, Noah Kellum, Jr., married Jane Hockett. They lived until his death, north of Center Meeting House in Marion County. Their children were all boys: Alfred, Shildes, Amos and Jesse. Alfred lives in Southwestern Missouri; Shildes in Jewel County, Northern Kansas, and Jesse in Dakota. Amos died in Iowa when yet a young man.

Asenith became the second wife of Shildes Moore, previously mentioned, and also lived near Center Meeting House. Anne, Esther and Samuel were the names of their children. Anne is the wife of Benjamin Vestal, living at Plainfield, and Esther is the widow of Judge Solomon Blair, deceased, and lives at Indianapolis. Samuel is not living.

Amos was learning the saddler's trade at Indianapolis under the direction of his brother Christopher when he took sick, came home and when a young man near the age of twenty, died and was buried at Fairfield.



Esther, the youngest daughter and next to the youngest child, born eight month, eleventh, eighteen eleven, is the only one living. She married Lee Jessup and lived near where her son. Ambrose Jessup, now lives. Some time after the death of Lee she married Mark Mills, when she moved her home to his north of West Newton. Her children are three in number: Ambrose and Priscilla Jessup (the latter married Isaac Hawkins and lived in Illinois until her death), and Asenith Mills, now Reagan.

It will be remembered that Asher, the youngest child, died while the family was at Martinsville, Ohio, on the way from North Carolina to this state.

Ruth Kellum's Friends Service Record.

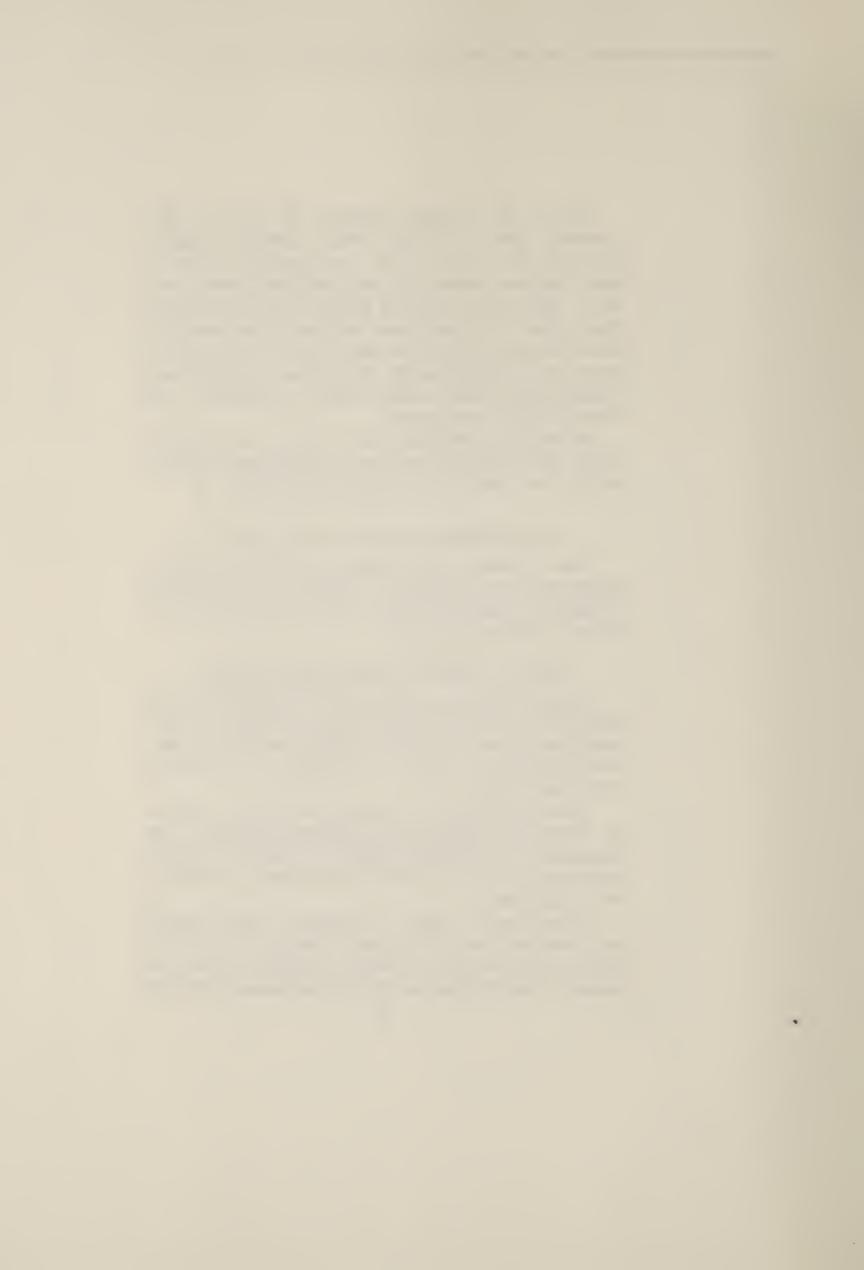
Ruth Kellum, granddaughter of Wesley Kellum, spent one year, 1924-1925, working in the maternity hospital at Chalons, France, which is operated by the Friends Service Committee.

Donald R. Kellum's Friends Service Record.

Donald R. Kellum, grandson of Wesley Kellum, near Fairfield, Hendricks County, Indiana, entered the Reconstruction work in France through the Friends Service Committee, in 1917. In regard to his work, he writes as follows:

I was a member of the group that spent six weeks at Haverford trying to learn Elementary French. On September 4, 1917, fifty-four of us, with Dr. Babbitt as leader, sailed from New York, landing at Bordeaux ten days later.

After various delays in procuring correct papers and permits, Gruny in the Somme, was my first French home. Here we had a tractor and plows where we sowed wheat for families who had no means of support



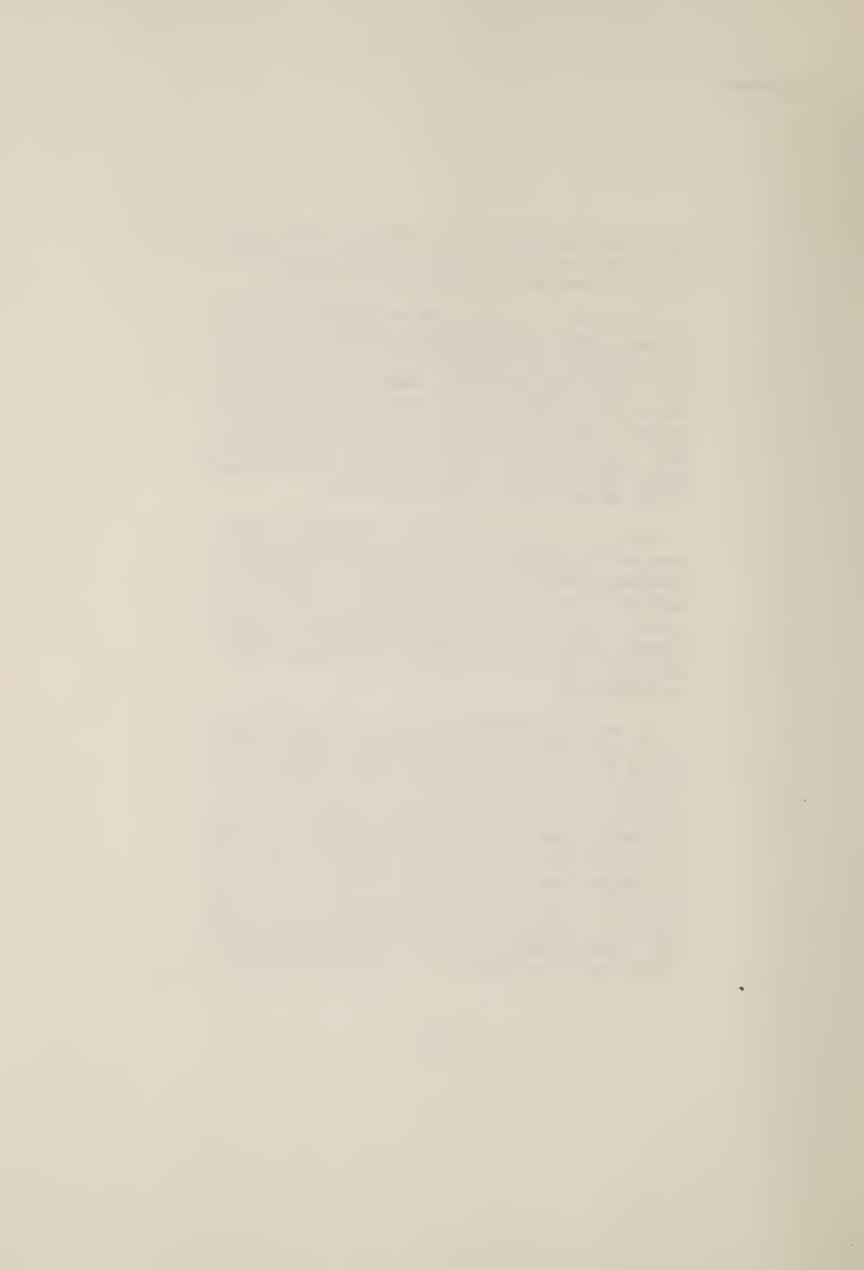
except what was given them. In March, 1918, the big German drive came and our whole section was evacuated, which meant our work had been for nothing.

My second French home was at Jubecourt, close to Verdun. Here we were only four miles from the front line and guns were stationed in our town most of the time. We set up about four reapers and ten mowers which were loaned to the farmers. I drove one of the binders, myself, for three weeks cutting wheat and oats. During this time I lived in a French home where absolutely no English was known, which meant I had to talk at least broken French to get food.

After returning to Sermaize, our general center, I was sent to Chatillon sur Marne, where we had two threshing machines. It was our duty to get gasoline and look after the German prisoners which were assigned to us. It was here that I got my arm in the thresher, which meant six weeks of idleness and really terminated my active work for I sailed for the U. S. A. on January 27.

It was an experience that none of us shall ever forget and I think we really did do some good. I know that if I should visit those places again and find those I knew, they would receive us with open arms, for we did make friends. They referred to us as Les Amis (Friends). When the Armistice was signed, I remarked to one Frenchman that he must be glad and happy but his answer was different from what I expected. He said, "It makes no difference to me, for my sons are killed, my house and barn destroyed, and no money left. The Armistice does not change my situation. Why should I be glad?"

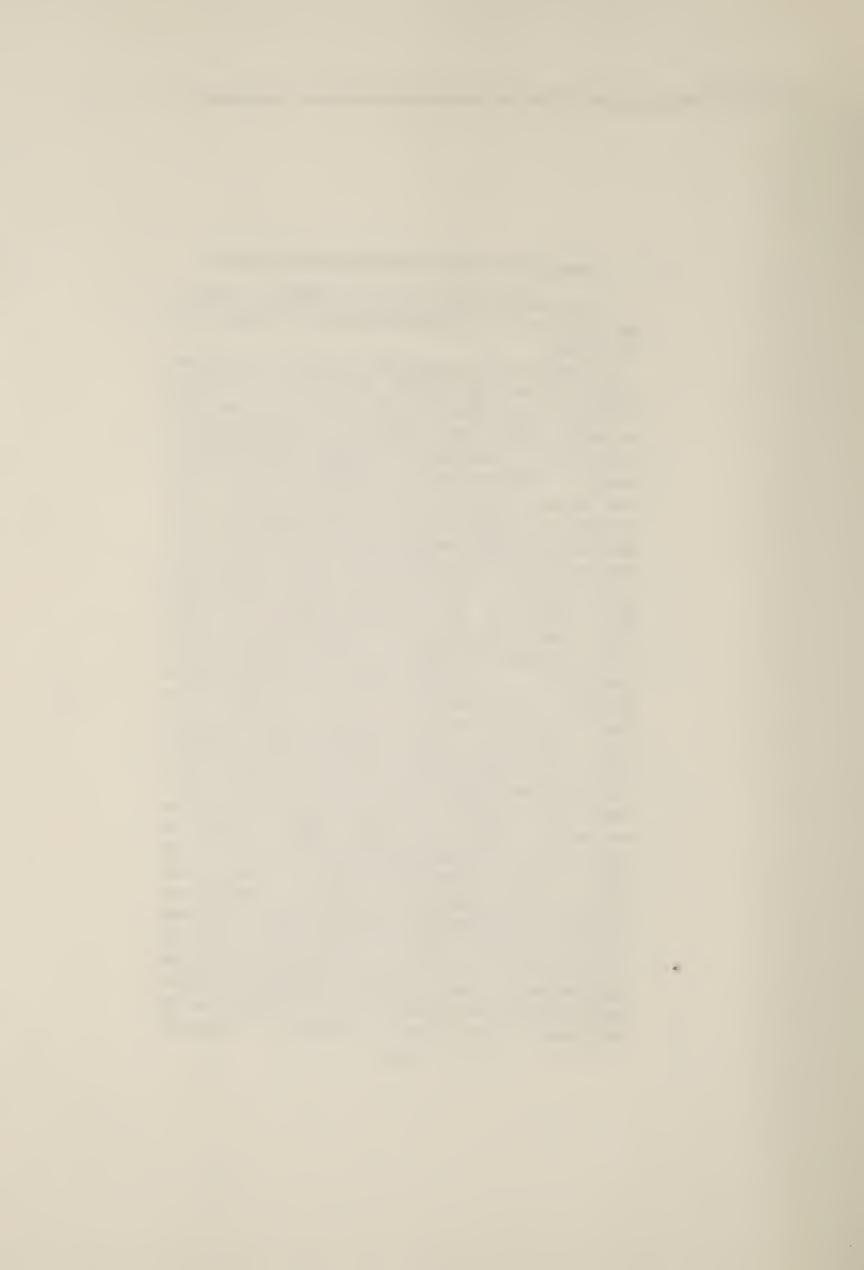
Donald R. Kellum.



Leland Kellum Carter Friends Service Record.

Leland Kellum Carter gives the following record of his service with the Friends Relief Work during the World War:

From July 15 to September 7, 1917, my time was occupied in training with the First Haverford Reconstruction Unit at Haverford, Pa. From that time until we sailed, October 30, a dozen of us were engaged in farm work in the vicinity of Westtown School, Westtown, Pa. We were in the first draft and some time was required to put our case before the board. In a few days we sailed for France on the Rochambeau and, after an interesting voyage, landed at Bordeaux. Then we proceeded to Paris, where I remained a week waiting for my papers. The next month and a half found about fifteen of us at Cheateau Hatchette, a large estate near Paris, where we painted, papered, plastered, scrubbed, rewired and rejuvenated the place generally for the hospital which it soon afterwards became. This completed, a few of us remodeled other places close by to be used in connection with the hospital. A few days before Christmas four, including myself were sent to Dole in the Department of Jura, near the Swiss border, where our time was occupied in building demountable houses and shipping them to the war zone. I left Dole in July. After returning to Paris, I was sent to Sermaize in the Department of the Marne. There I spent three months in the garage doing general repair work, then drove a Reneault car at Mery on the Seine for Dr. Hurd and Edith Pye, both of whom were in charge at the Maternity Hospital which had been moved from Chalons at the time of the bombardment. I was stationed at Jubecourt, Department of Meuse, for a couple of weeks, driving a car for Dr. Hinds. I then moved to Grange le Compt, the



large 1arm estate turned over to the Mission. Here I drove a car for Drs. Hinds and Autland. Later, I drove the co-operative van which stopped in each village and sold goods. During this period, I purchased the meat and perishable food at St. Menehould and distributed it among the various branch stations or equipes in that territory. I also made many miscellaneous trips. In the middle of June, 1919, during our leave of absence, Raymond Jenkins and I made a trip to Strassburg, the Alps and Riviera, after which, in company with a dozen others, we sailed from Brest, arriving home gladly and thankfully, about the 21st of July, 1919.

LELAND KELLUM CARTER.



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GENEALOGY.

Children, Grandchildren and Great Grandchildren of Robert and Lydia Tomlinson.

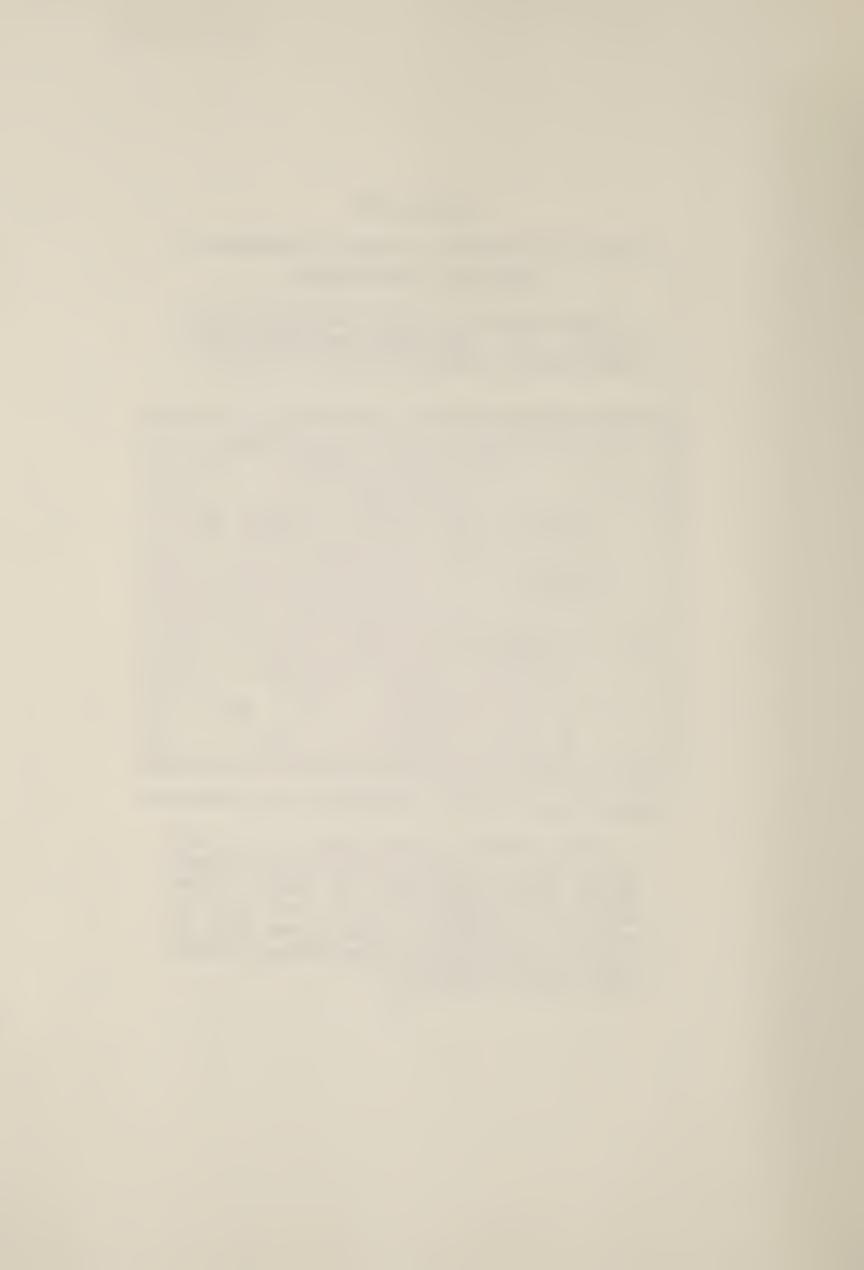
Robert Tomlinson married Lydia Kellum in North Carolina in 1819. Their children are Milton, Martha, Noah, Allen, Jesse, Asenath, Jane, Levi and Esther.





Milton Tomlinson, 1820-1899 Delilah Hiatt Tomlinson, 1826-1909

Milton Tomlinson married Hannah Davis, 1842. Hannah died in a short time and left one child, Abigail. Abigail married Cyrus Carey; no children. Milton married for his second wire Delilah Hiatt. Their children are: Jesse, Esther H., Malinda, Amos, Emily. All died in early childhood; also other children are Kesiah, Ellen, Violetta and Ambrose J.



Kesiah Tomlinson married Isaac Robbins; their children are: Christopher C., Oscar C., William and Elizabeth.

Christopher C. Robbins married Ethel B. Lamb.

Oscar C. Robbins married Grace L. Foulke. Their children are Myron F., Ina Marae, Mary, Walter and Esther.

William Robbins, killed by a run-a-way team hitched to a wheat binder.

Elizabeth May Robbins married James Mollenkopf. Ellen Tomlinson married Milo Kivett; one child, Harry.

Harry Kivett, grandson of Milton Tomlinson, married Effie Littera. Their children are Lois, Oscar, Esther, Imogene and Max. Harry Kivett was killed by falling from a telephone pole.

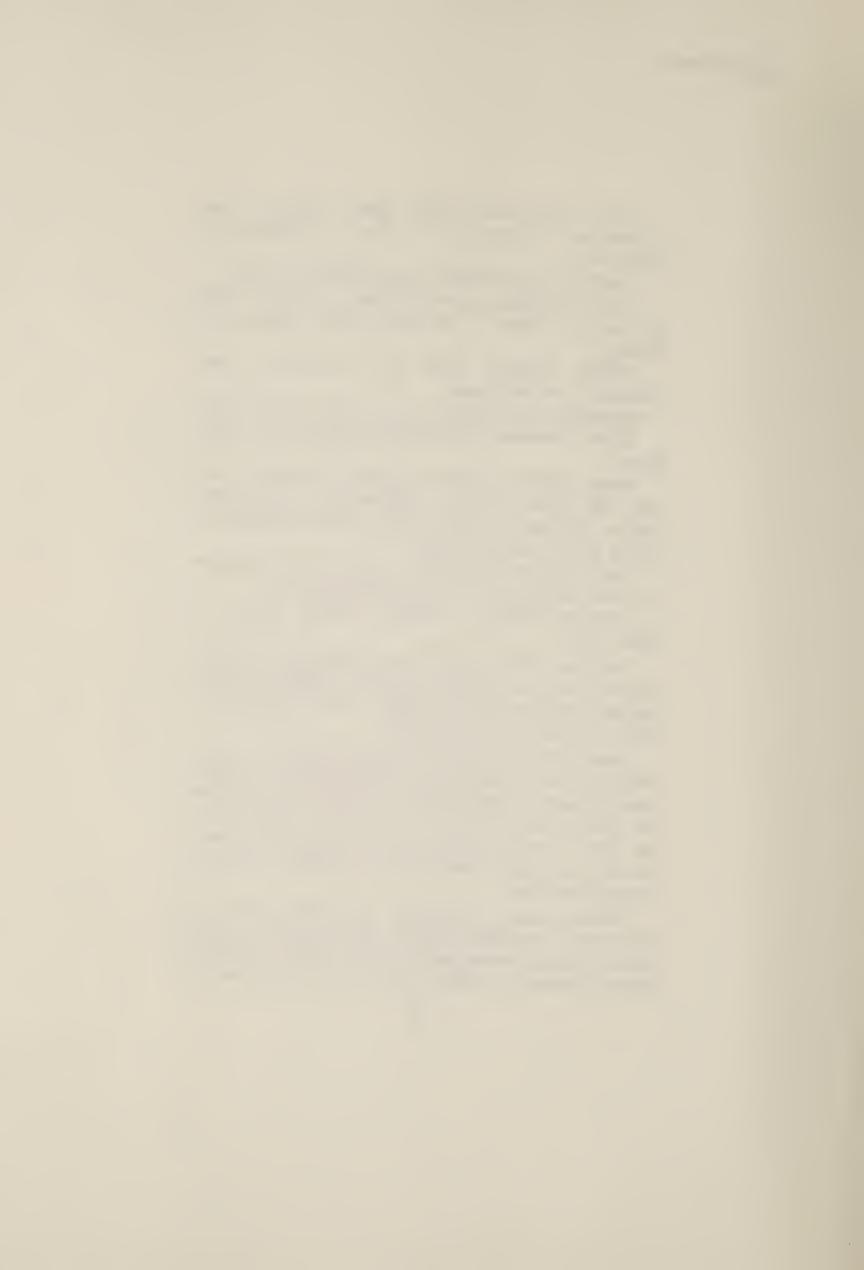
Lois Kivett married Paul R. Newby. Their children are Elsie Irene, Velma Louise and Inez Marie.

Violetta Tomlinson married Wesley Bond; one child, Alice.

Ambrose J. Tomlinson, born September 22, 1865; Married Mary Jane Taylor, April 24, 1889, near Bentonville, Fayette County, Indiana. Their children are Halcy, Homer, Iris and Milton.

Halcy Olive Tomlinson, born March 28, 1891; married to Horace D. Hughes November 30, 1911, at Cleveland, Tennessee. Died January 14, 1920. Their children are Thelma Almeda, born Dec. 23, 1915, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; died April 20, 1918. Geneva Louise, born January 14, 1920; died January 14, 1920, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Homer Aubura Tomlinson was born October 25, 1892, near Westfield, Indiana; was married to Tyrol Marea Wunch, November 22, 1919, in New York City. Their children are Halcy Tyrol, born November 7,



1920, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Aubra Jessup, born April 12, 1925, Queens, N. Y.

Iris Marea Tomlinson, born Jan. 8, 1895, Westfield, Indiana; married to Avery D. Evans, June 16, 1920, in Cleveland, Tennessee.

Milton Ambrose Tomlinson, born October 19, 1906, Cleveland, Tennessee.

Martha Tomlinson married Levi H. Cook; their children all died in early childhood; soon afterwards she died.



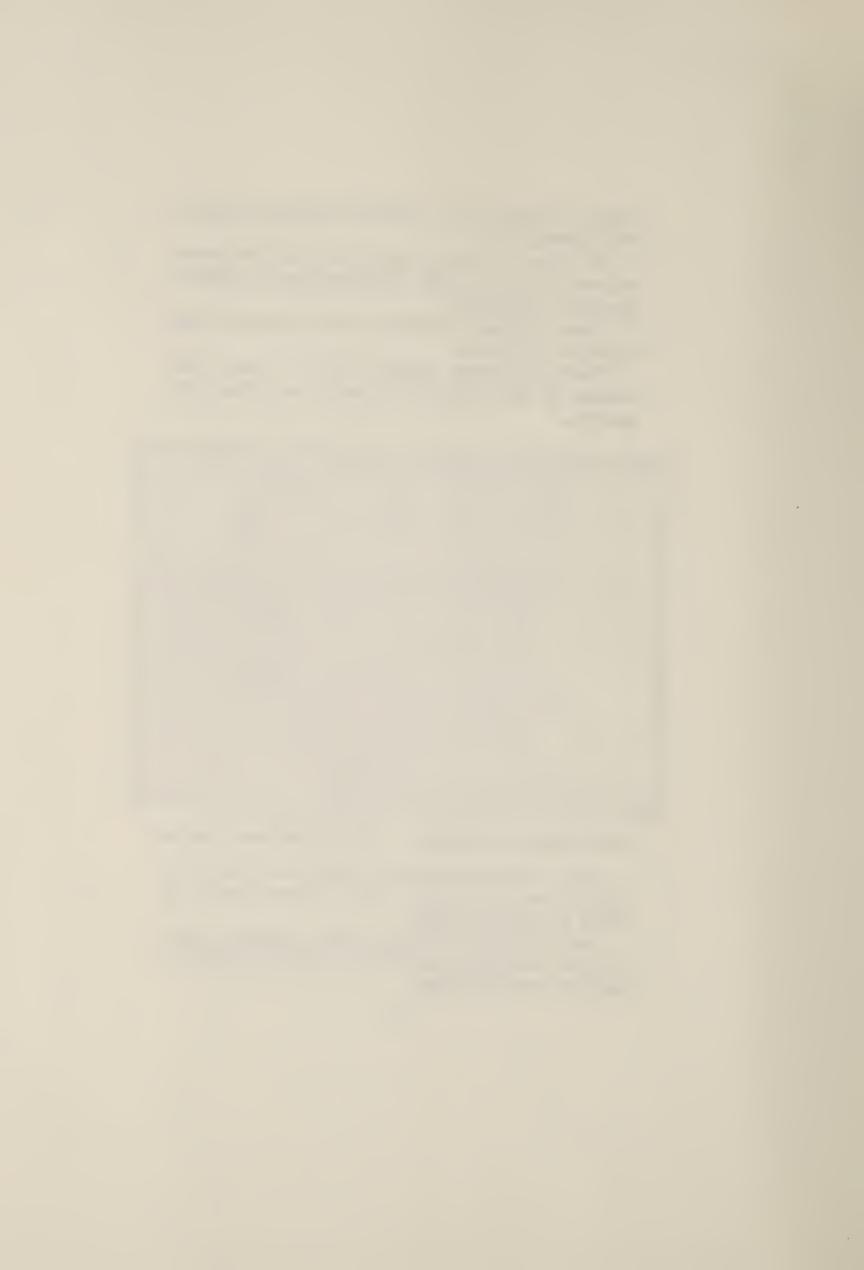


Noah Tomlinson, 1824-1918

Abigail Tomlinson, 1824-1892

Noah Tomlinson married Abigail Davis, 1845. Their children are: Lydia, Zeno, Ruth, Robert, Zeruah C., Asher K., Morton, Finley.

Lydia Tomlinson married Nathan Williams; their children are Ruth Anna, Robert H., Noah K., John M., Luella A., and Zona May.



Ruth A. Williams married Charles Schlemmer. Their children are Mildred, Esther, J. Merlin, Edith, Lois.

Mildred Schlemmer married Arley Voss.

Robert H. Williams married Jessie Tandy. Killed by a falling wall in a fire in Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Their children, adopted, Wilbur and Esther.

Noah K. Williams married Birdie Pickett. Their children are Lydia Elizabeth, Gordon Lee, Vera, Neal Kenneth, John P., Mary Ellen and Richard D.

John M. Williams married Lela Kellum. Their children are Margery, Denzel, Audra, Elsie and James Max.

Margery Williams married William H. Glover. Their child is Robert H.

Luella A. Williams married Robert B. Anderson. Their children are Chester B., Ruth Carlotta, Robert B.

Zona M. Williams married Harvey T. White.

Zeno Tomlinson Married Mary Emily Stanley; their children are Hattie, Myrtle, Irvin S. and Stella.

Hattie Tomlinson married Newton Reddick. Their child is Earnest.

Myrtle Tomlinson married Harry Ryan. Their children are Alice and Ieo.

Alice Ryan married Gale Petitt. One child, Edith.

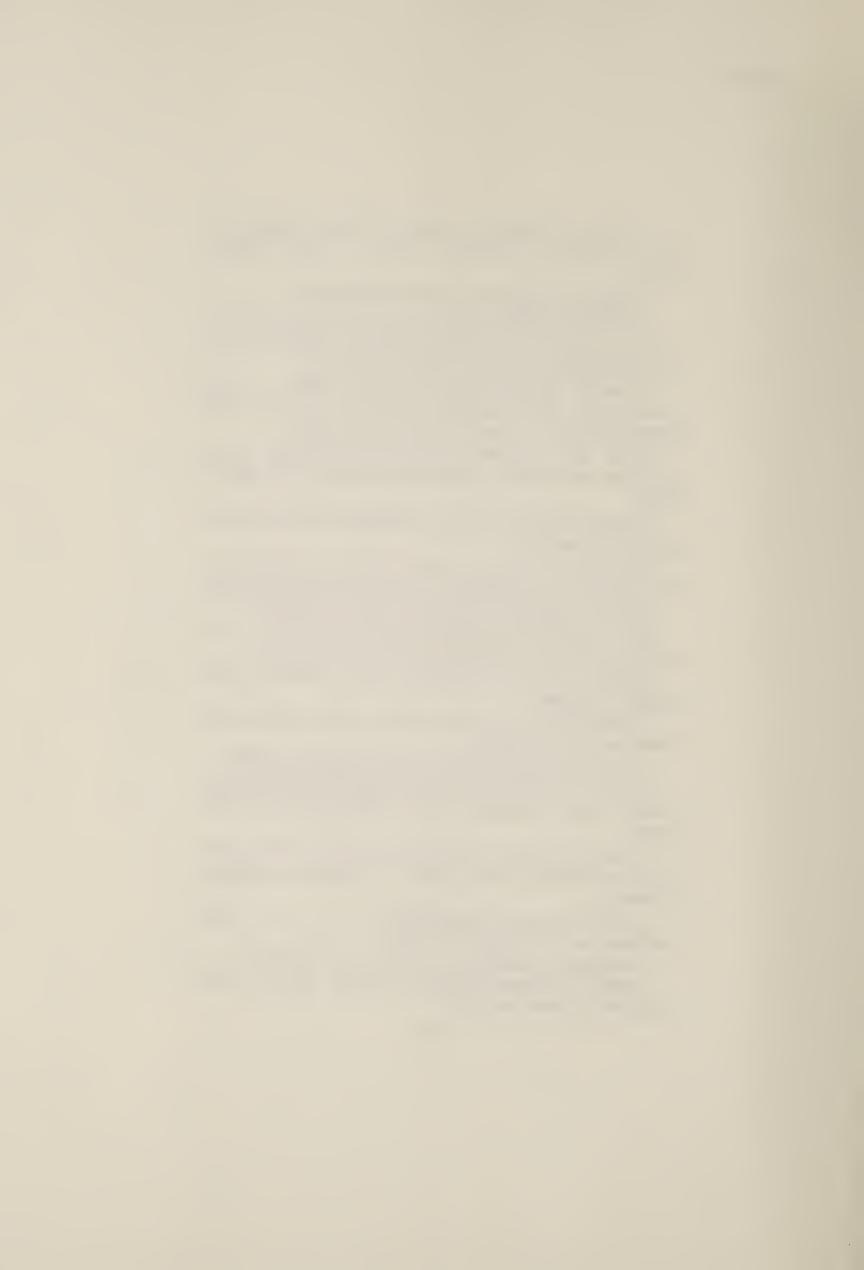
Irvin S. Tomlinson married Nellie Idona Rheinhart. Their children are Emily, James, Nathaniel, Noah, Esther.

Emily Tomlinson married Alva Morris. Their children are Edward, Louise, Alberta, A. Lawrence, Robert Lowell.

James Tomlinson married Doris ————. Their children are Joy, Conard I., Ruth.

Nathaniel Tomlinson married Della McKinney.

Stella Tomlinson married Everett Eaton. Their children are May and Fay.



May Eaton married Mr. Stuart. Their children are Jesse Everett, George Alford, Florence Fay, Edith Lora and Jay D. Stuart.

Fay Eaton married Roy Allen. Their children are Mary M., Ray Edward and John Ray.

Stella Tomlinson Eaton's second marriage was to Ray Rybolt.

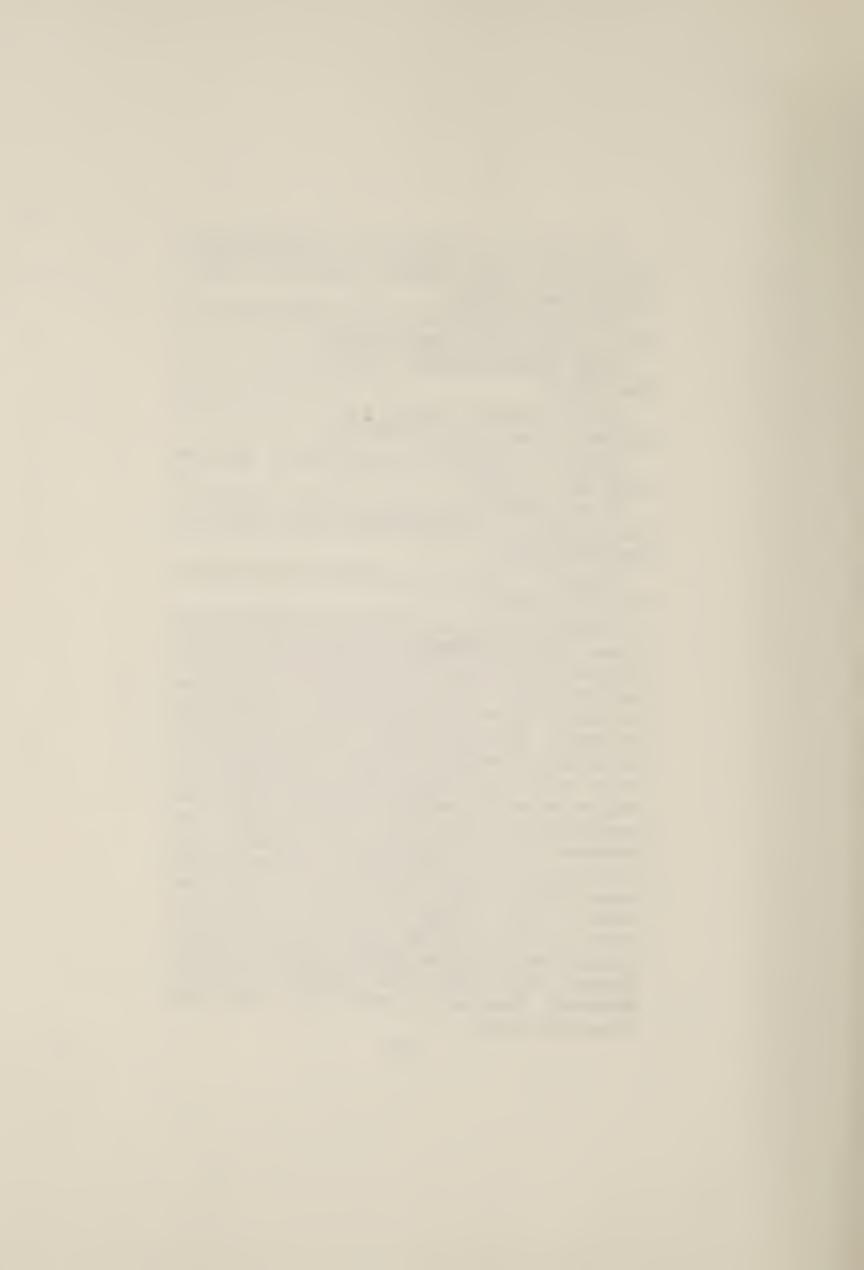
Robert Tomlinson married Julia A. Inman; five children; all died in early childhood.

Zeruah C. Tomlinson married James H. Hill, one child, Sarah Abigail.

Sarah Abigail Hill married Grant F. Wagoner. Their children are Myrtle Morion, Ruth Ellen, John Paul, Helen Marie.

Asher K. Tomlinson married Lydia Anne Jessup; one child, Morris N.

Morris N. Tomlinson enlisted in the Friends Reconstruction Unit in February, 1919. This was a group of men and women which was stationed in France during and immediately after the World War for the purpose of relief assistance and reinhabitation of the devastated regions. This unit worked as a civilian branch of the American Red Cross and was quite widely known in the various war-ridden districts. He continued one year in this service, spending most of his time in the transportation by motor truck of relief supplies, food, implements of labor and personnel, in connection with the work of restoring the French refugees to their former places of living. During the year he was stationed in Paris, Gramge le Compten, Argonne, Varennes, Dombasle and Chavanges. His work took him also into Verdun, Rheims, Attigny, Grandpre, Chalons, Epermay, Meaux, Bar le Duc, Chateau Thierry, St. Menehould, Clermont en Argonne and many other towns and villages.



Morton Tomlinson married Mary E. Blessing; one child, Hazel.

Hazel Tomlinson, granddaughter of Noah Tomlinson, married Ludovich L. Hill. Their children are Herschel M. born December 22, 1914; Edith, born May 17, 1918; and Ruth Esther, born August 21, 1922.

Finley Tomlinson married Mary Elizabeth Fussel.

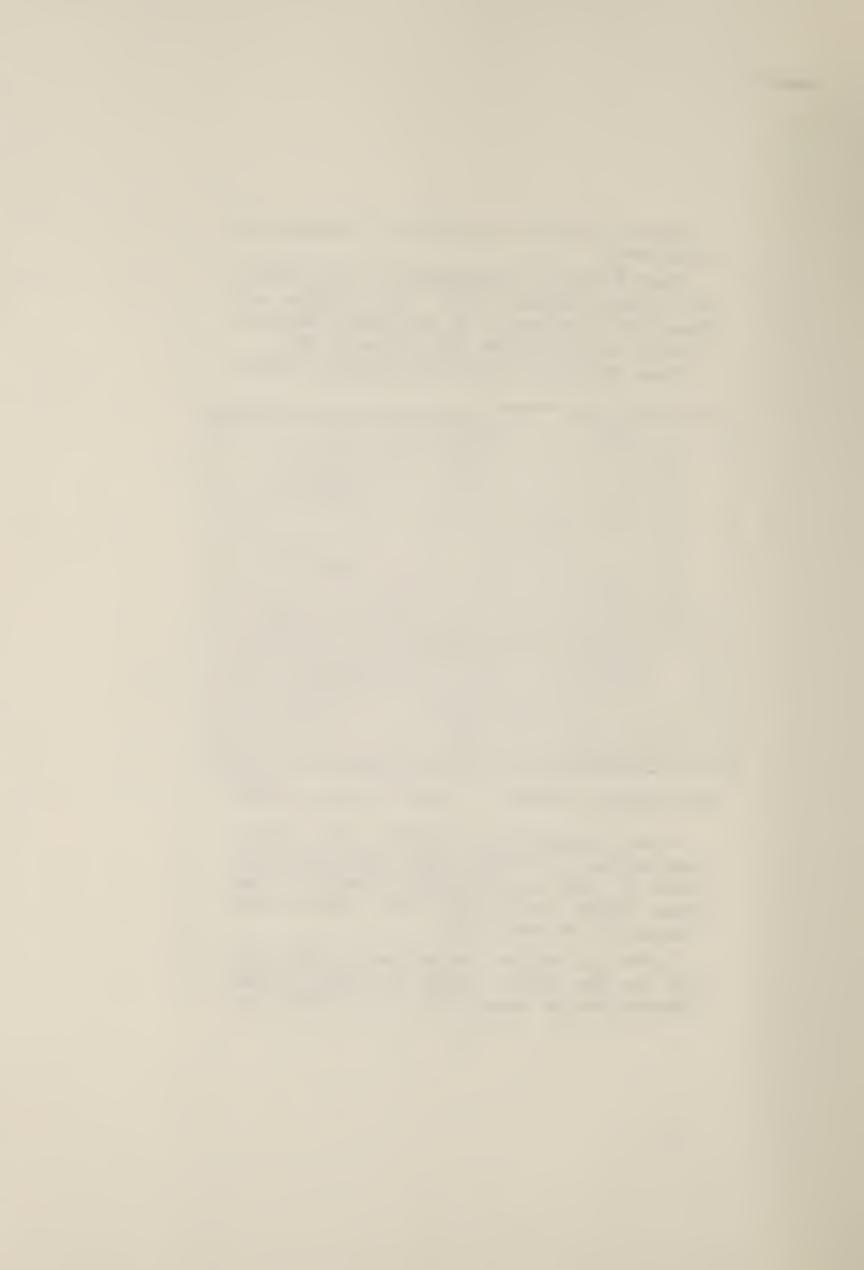


Allen Tomlinson, 1827-1899

Martha Tomlinson, 1832-1880

Allen Tomlinson married Martha Ann Perisho; their children are: (William died in early childhood), Luther L., Mary Jane, Orlando C., Elwood B. and Clara. Martha Ann died and Allen married Eliza Clampitt for his second wife.

Luther L. Tomlinson married Guella Lindley; she died in a few months. Luther L. married Estella Thompson for his second wife; their children are:



Laura, born 1877; Nora, born 1886; Lulu Belle, born 1884.

Laura L. Tomlinson married Charles M. Carter. Their children are Luther C., Herschel M., Bernice L.

Herschel M. Carter married Gladys VanHoven.

Bernice L. Carter married Wofford B. Hall. One daughter, Margaret Lucile.

Nora T. Tomlinson married John Carter. Their children are Opal, John Ray, Beryl, Lois I., Elwood, Rose Mary.

Opal Carter married Neil Culver. One child, Barbara Elane.

Lois I. Carter married William Batcher. One child, Helen Ione Batcher, born April 28, 1925.

Lula B. Tomlinson married Marcus W. Carter. Their children are Maud A., Archie, Mabel S.,

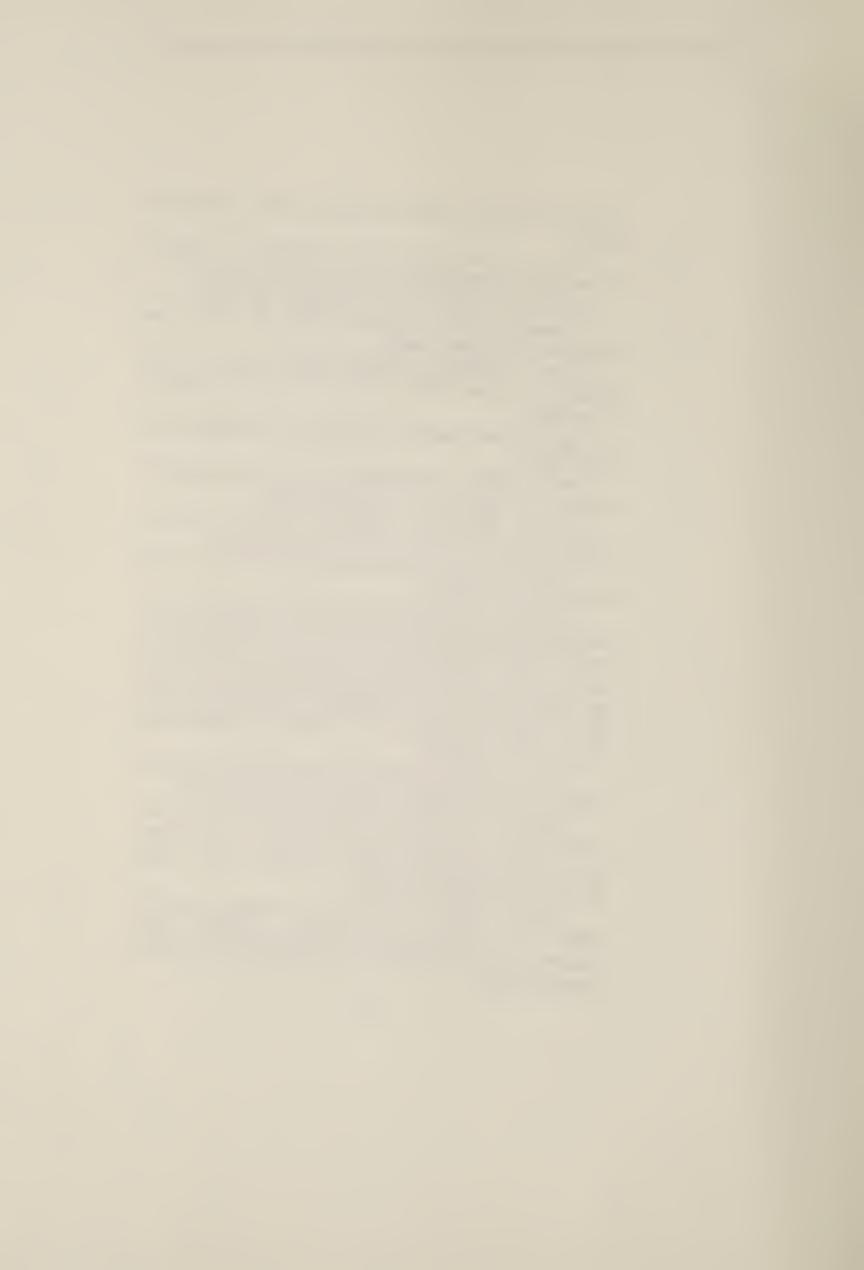
Maude A. Carter married Arthur J. Duncan. One son, Lawrence Eugene.

Mary Jane Tomlinson, daughter of Allen and Martha Tomlinson, born January 21, 1858, and Alpheus L. Horney, born November 28, 1856, were married February 21, 1878. Their children are Royal D., born June 27, 1879; Burney, born December 13, 1880, died October 5, 1881; Raymond A., born August 4, 1882; Mabel M., born June 6, 1888.

Royal D. Horney married Florence Carey March 5, 1905. One child, Susan, born November 29, 1905.

Raymond A. Horney married Ethel Clark November 20, 1904. Their children are Adrien L., born October 25, 1905; Kenneth, born May 23, 1908; Mary Frances, born April 22, 1912.

Mabel M. Horney married Bernice Lennen May 27, 1909. Their children are Gwinivere Mardelle, born August 4, 1915, and Robert B., born May 26, 1918, died June 29, 1918.



Orlando C. Tomlinson, son of Allen and Martha Tomlinson, born September 8, 1860, and Emily J. Clampitt, born September 11, 1863, were married November 17, 1881. Their children are Byron, born August, 1883, died June, 1884; Sibyl E., born October 23, 1886; Myra Martha, born May 19, 1888; Wymond J., born August 8, 1890.

Sibyl E. Tomlinson married Charles J. Ladd March 16, 1909. Their children are Elizabeth Tomlinson, born August 4, 1911, and Rolland Charles, born November 23, 1914.

After Charles' death Sibyl married Lark W. Irwin December 31, 1918. Their children are Paul Isaac, born November 11, 1919; Clara Jane, born May 17, 1921; Ruth Jemima, born February 14, 1923.

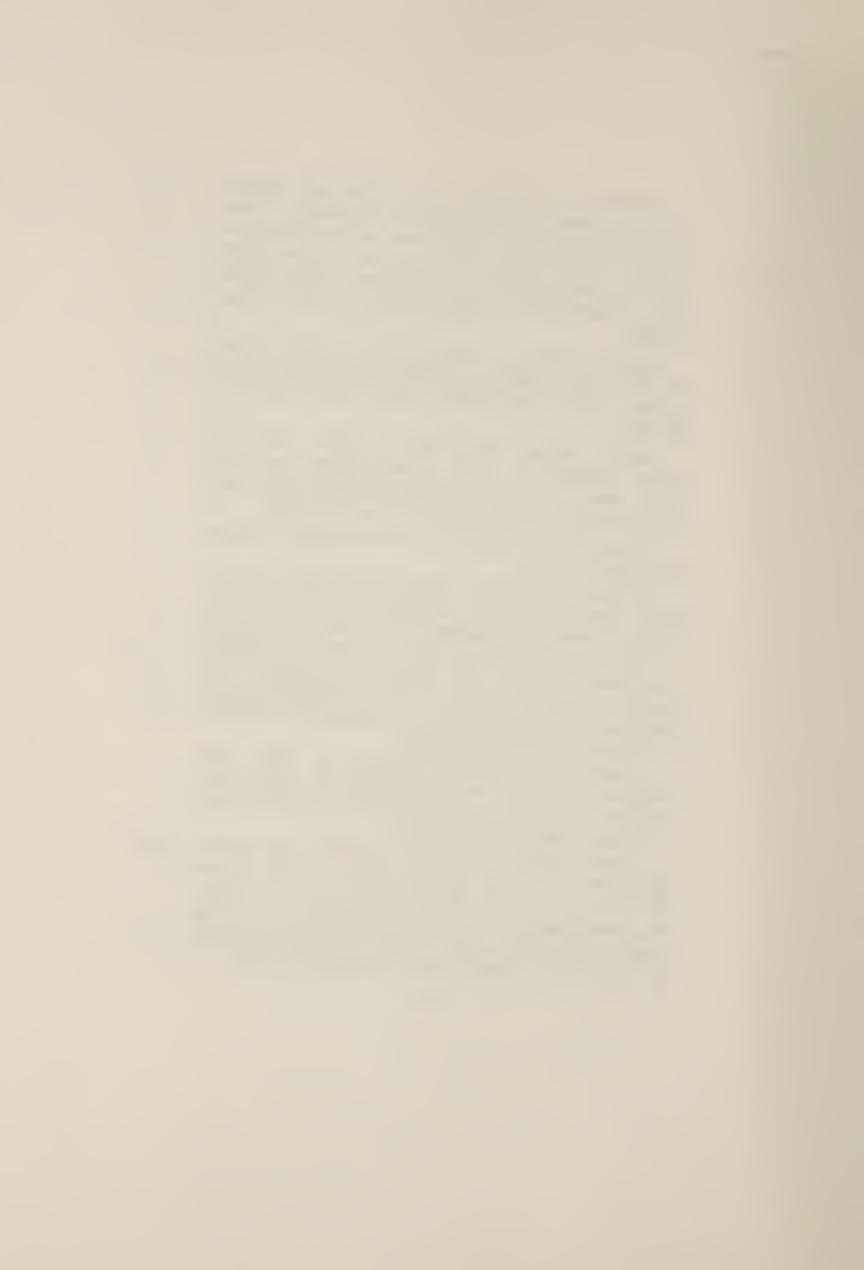
Myra Martha Tomlinson married John T. Pierce December 5, 1918.

Wymond J. Tomlinson married Olive Haldy March, 1912. One son, Allen H. Tomlinson, born February 26, 1913. Wymond J. Tomlinson died September 25, 1915.

Elwood B. Tomlinson, son of Allen and Martha Tomlinson, born May 30, 1864, and Elizabeth Ella Beals, born April 26, 1866, married June 6, 1889. One daughter, Gladys Emily, born June 28th, 1890. Elwood B. Tomlinson died May 22, 1922.

Gladys Emil Tomlinson and Roy B. Wood, born February 26, 1891, married October 14, 1915 Their children are Ralph Tomlinson, born June 24, 1918, and Fred Allen, born March 5, 1922.

Clara Tomlinson, daughter of Allen and Martha Tomlinson, was born April 13, 1868, married Horace W. Carey October 23, 1890. Their children are Maurine, born December 24, 1891, died same date; Martha Lois, born August 24, 1893; Allen Tomlinson, born July. 9, 1899; Horace Reagan, born November 17, 1904.



Martha Lois Carey married Arthur W. Bromell, son of Seneca Bromell, of Baltimore, October 8, 1917. Their children are Mary Lois, born September 28, 1918; Arthur W., Jr., born November 12, 1920.

Horace Reagan Carey married Edith Martin, daughter of Ethel and Clyde Martin, November 17, 1924.



Isom Hiatt and Asenath Tomlinson Hiatt

Asenath Tomlinson married Isom Hiatt; their children are Wesley K., Viola Jane, Priscilla, Ellis, Allen, Almeda, Clara Evaline, Julius L.

Wesley K. Hiatt married Eva Linton; one child, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Hiatt married W. Applegate. No children.

Viola Jane Hiatt married Ellis A. Hutchens. Their children are Arvel Golda, Lora Aldus, Orpha Arlington and Lula Pearl.



Arvel Golda Hutchens married Laura France. Two children, Cecil and Floyd.

Lora Aldus Hutchens married Woody Ford. One child, Ellen Leora.

Orpha Arlington married Callie Hiatt. No children. Lulu Pearl Hutchens married Harry Pfaff. Two children, Mary Viola and Rosalind.

Priscilla Hiatt married Eli Hutchens.

Ellis Hiatt married Elizabeth Gray; one child, Ronda.

Ronda Hiatt married Elsie Hammer. One child, Forest E.

Allen Hiatt married Miss Hinshaw; one child; died very young; also both parents died soon after the child.

Clara Evaline Hiatt married Seth J. Hinshaw.

Julius L. Hiatt married Agnes Havens; their children are Gerald and Lowell.

Gerald Hiatt married Irene Coverly. One child, Mary Genette.

Lowell Hiatt married Blanche Wright. One child, Eris Joan.

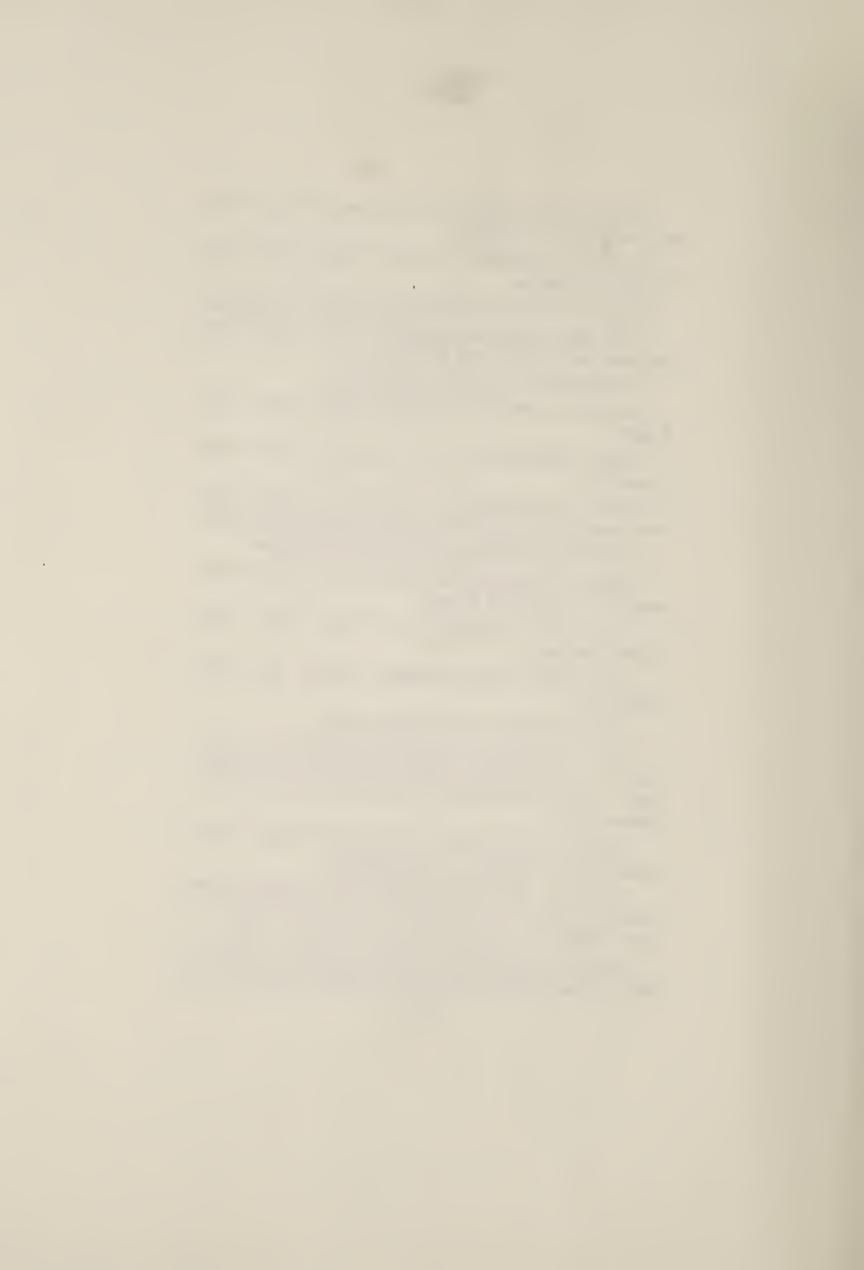
Jane Tomlinson married Amos Doan.

Levi B. Tomlinson married Eliza Hoag; their children are: Carlton H., Alice C.; in a few years Eliza died. Levi B. Tomlinson married Bettie Green for his second wife.

Carlton H. Tomlinson married Lulu Hadley; their children are: Russell C., Mary Emily.

Russell C. Tomlinson married Unity Thomas December, 1921. Their children are Russell C., Jr., born April, 1923, and Margaret, born November, 1924.

Russell C. Tomlinson entered the army on June 24, 1918, in the Medical Corps and served in the following





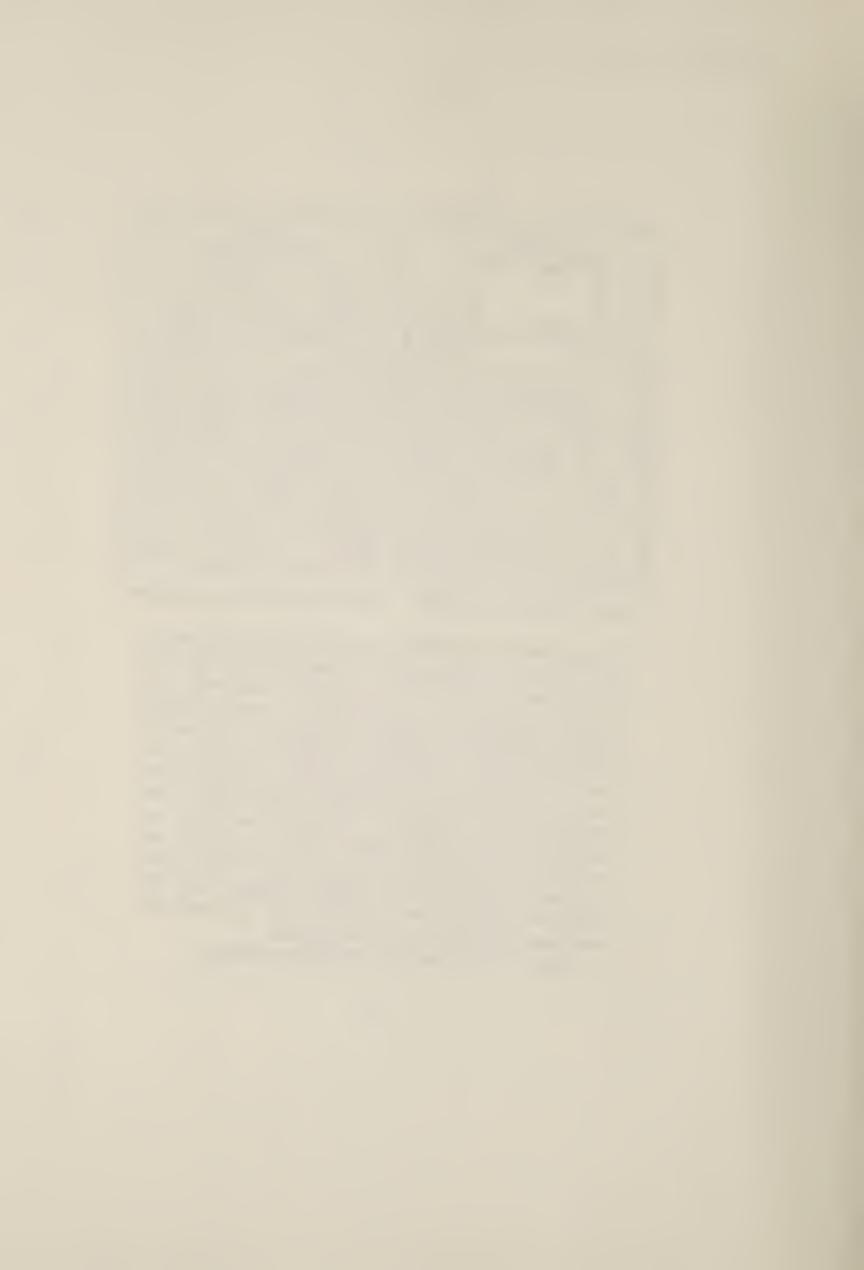


Levi B. Tomlinson, 1838-1895

Eliza Hoag Tomlinson, 1846-1879

camps here in the United States: Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa. He left for Europe August 15 and arrived in Liverpool, England, August 28. From Liverpool he went to South Hampton, England, where he crossed the channel to LaVerne, France. In France during the war he served as an ambulance driver with the 77th and 79th divisions on the following battle fronts: San Mehiel, Verdun, Meuse and Argonne. His outfit was known as Ambulance Unit, Section 506. After the Armistice he served with Section 506 with the French Division 150. Returned home from St. Nazaire, France, April 19, 1919, and reached New York April 26, 1919, and was mustered out of the army June 9, 1919.

Alice C. Tomlinson married Wallace Baber.





Family of Mrs. Ella Kellum Randolph

Children of William E. and Ella F. Randelph; also Grandchildren, Ankeny, Iowa.

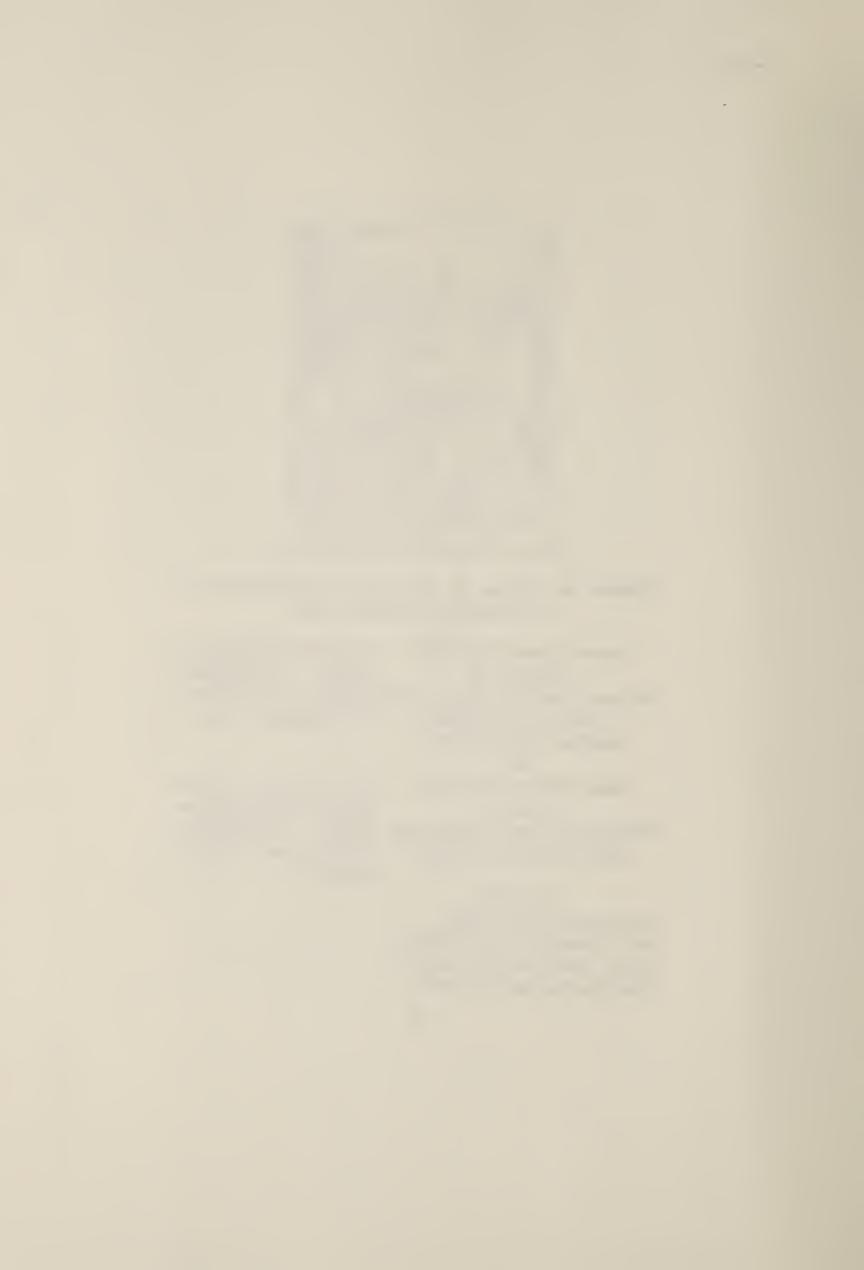
Rachel Clemma Weyrauch daughter of William E. and Ella F. Randolph Teacher and House-Born July 10, 1888 Married, March 8, 1911, to

John Edward Weyrauch son of William and Carolina Weyrauch College. Occupation, Born November 13, 1879

BIRTHS Infant son, June 7, 1913 John Randolph, June 2, 1914 Ralph Leroy, January 6, 1917 Ella Francis, Sept. 21, 1919

Education, Drake University. Occupation, wife, Ankeny, Iowa.

Education, Bible School and Des Moines Farming and Poultry Raising.



DEATHS

Infant son, June 7, 1913 Ralph Leroy, Nov. 14, 1922

> Jane Celestia Westlund daughter of

William E. and Ella F. Randolph cupation, Born December 7, 1891

Married September 24, 1919 to

Milton Godfrey Westlund son of

Gustoff and Rena Westlund Born May 7

Education, College and Business Course. Oc-Housewife and Teacher.

Education, Common School. Occupation, Broadway Dept. Store Sports Buyer, Los Angeles, Calif.

BIRTHS

Ella Rena Westlund, Nov. 15, 1920.

Irene May Westlund, July 12, . 1923

> Ellis Moore F. Randolph son of

William E. and Ella F. Randolph lege. Occupation, Born February 5, 1893 Married June 17, 1915

to

Cora Edna Abuhl daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Abuhl Born February 4, 1894

Education, one year and half in Ames Col-Farmer and Feeder, Ankeny, Iowa.

Education, one year High School. Occupation, Housewife.

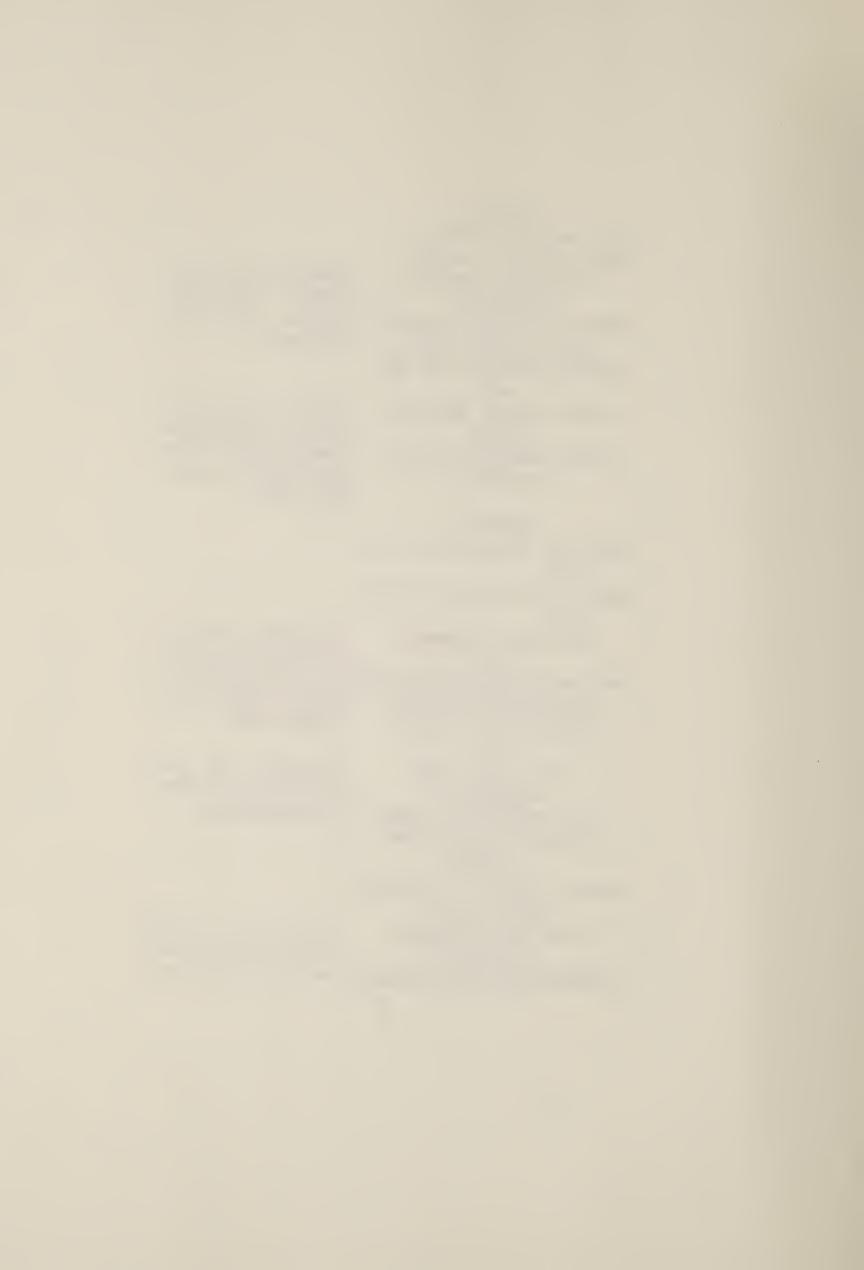
BIRTHS

William Jacob F. Randolph, March 28, 1916

Mary Alice Goughnour daughter of

6 .:

Education, High School Normal Train-William E. and Ella F. Randolph ing. Occupation,



Born June 13, 1899 Married September 22, 1920

to

Orma Quinten Goughnour son of

James and Maggie Goughnour
Born August 6, 1899
BIRTHS

Wanda Marie Goughnour, Dec. 2, 1924

Bessie May F. Randolph daughter of

William E. and Ella F. Randolph Normal Training at Born May 1, 1903 Cedar Falls, Ia. Occu-

Ella Ophelia Kellum daughter of Shildes M. and Mary Kellum Born March 31, 1861 Married March 1, 1885

William E. F. Randolph son of Ellis and Alice F. Randolph

· BIRTHS

Infant daughter, Feb. 4, 1887 Rachel Clemma F. Randolph, July 10, 1888

Jane Celestia F. Randolph, Dec. 7, 1891

Ellis Moore F. Randolph, Feb. 5, 1893

Mary Alice F. Randolph, June 13, 1899

Bessie May F. Randolph, May 1, 1903

DEATHS

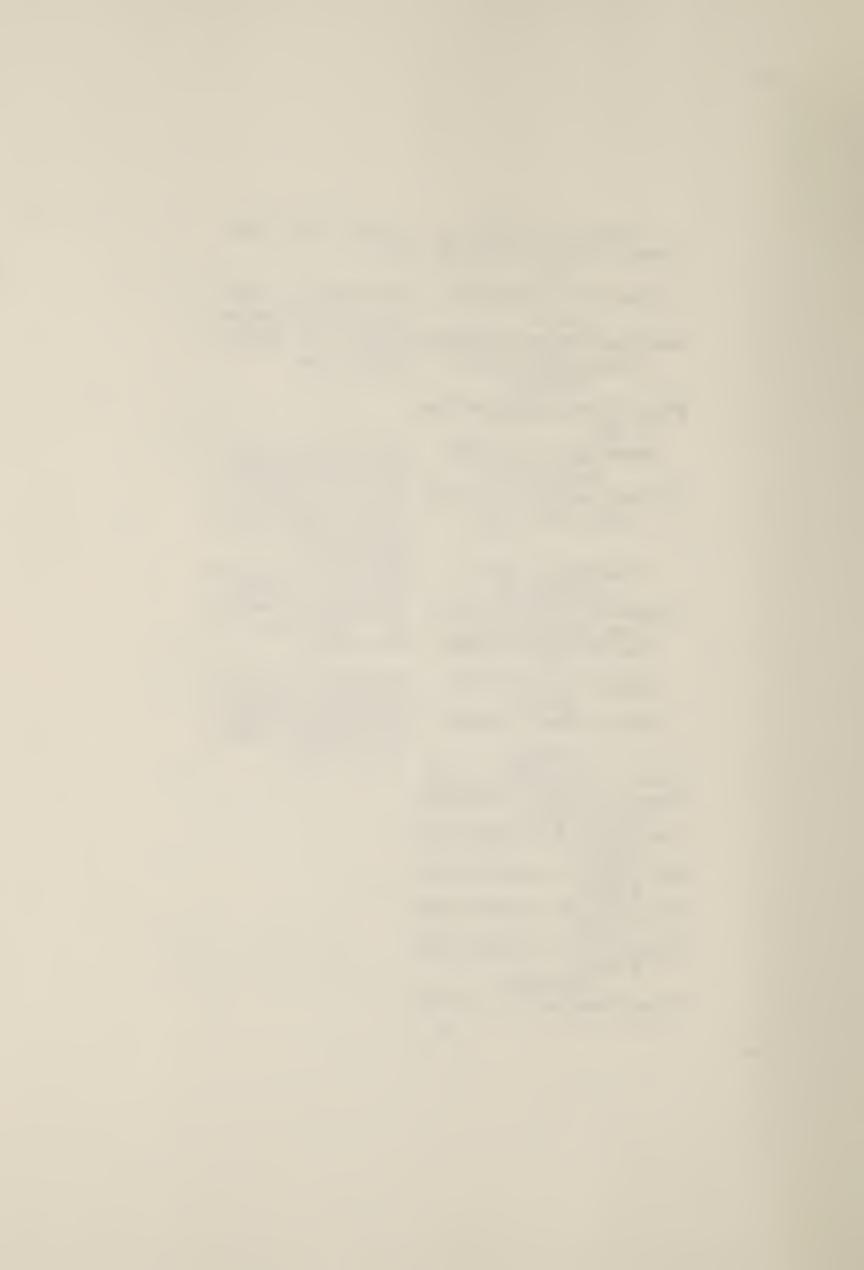
Infant daughter, Feb. 4, 1887

Teacher and House-wife.

Education, High School. Occupation, Owner of Garage, Grimes, Iowa.

Education, one year at Drake University; Normal Training at Cedar Falls, Ia. Occupation, Teacher, Ankeny, Iowa. Education, Common School and Academy. Occupation, Teacher and Housewife, Ankeny, Iowa.

Education, Common School and Academy. Occupation, Teacher and Farmer; retired. Ankeny, Iowa.





Shildes M. and Mary Kellum

Written by Jane Kellum Adamson.

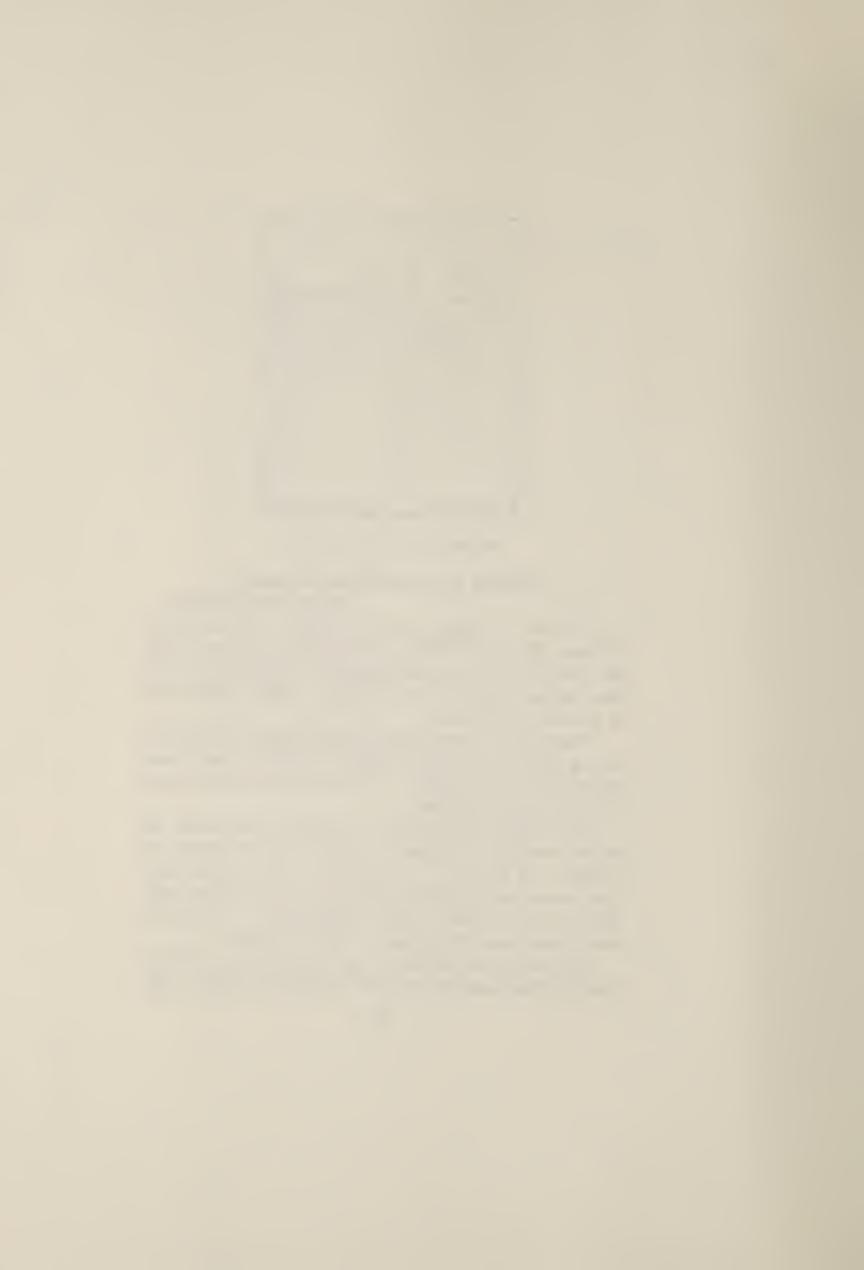
November 30, 1923.

Shildes M. Kellum was the second child of Noah Kellum, Jr., and was born in the state of Indiana, May 28, 1828, and died at the age of 72. His home at the time of his death was at Woodland, Idaho, where was a meeting of Friends.

His mother's name was Jane Hockett. His father dying when he was quite small, the care of their four boys fell heavily upon her. He had three brothers, viz: Alfred, Amos and Jesse.

His brother Amos died of typhoid pneumonia in early manhood, October 28, 1854, age 24 years, 19 months and 28 days. I remember well his dying day, (as he was at my father's home) he was so happy, and his last words were "Glory Hallelujah!" He was a very pious young man, and a lover of nature.

My father was a farmer and was married to Mary Ballard, the daughter of Adin and Phebe Ballard. He,



with his wife and two children moved to Iowa the fall of 1849, I being about six weeks old.

They settled on a farm three miles southeast of Indianola, which is the county seat of Warren County. At that time, wild turkey and deer were to be seen in abundance, and many were the trophies from the skillful use of the rifle, which ever hung ready on the wall. The Red Men of the forest were frequent visitors, and with ramrod or arrow would hunt for a cellar, through the cracks in the floor, hoping we had potatoes stored away. They were always hungry.

Indianola, at that time, was just a little hamlet where my father's cousin, Zebb Hockett, kept a store of general merchandise.

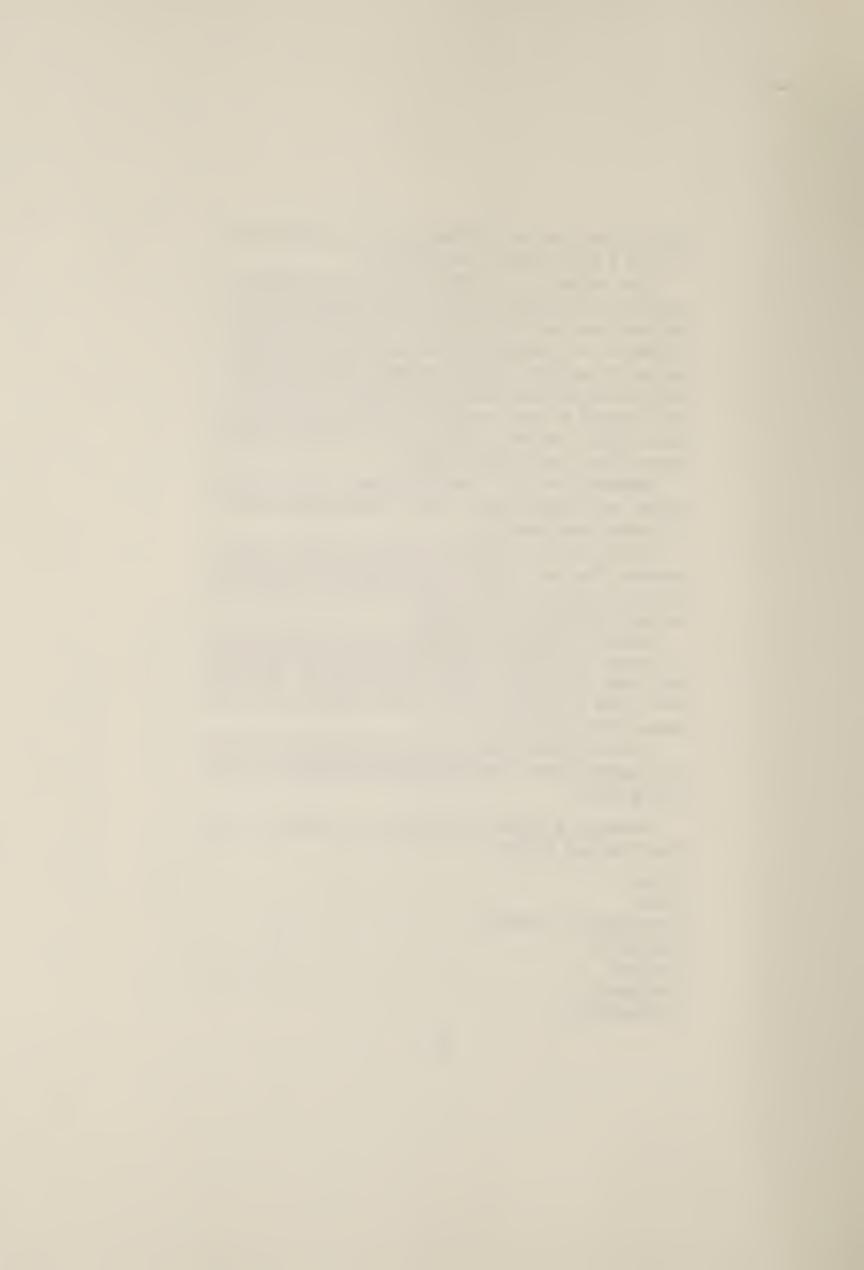
About the year 1855-6 he sold his farm and bought another, four miles east of Indianola, where he lived until the spring of 1877, when he sold his farm and moved to Smith County, Kansas.

Here he resided for several years, and from there he moved to Jewell County, and settled near the meeting place of Friends, called North Branch. The last two years of his life were spent in Idaho, near the home of his eldest son.

I visited his last resting place in the fall of 1906. It is a beautiful spot. Several families of Friends are still living there.

Below is a list of the children of Shildes M. and Mary Ballard Kellum:

Jason
Jane
Adin and Ann (twins)
Samuel M.
Emily A.
Addison B.
Clementina S.



Elmore Findley and Ella Ophelia (twins)
James O.
Amos
Levi B.
Edgar H.

Jason Kellum was born January 6, 1848, and died October 24, 1922, at the age of 73. At the time of his death, his home was in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Jason Kellum was married to Clara Limbocker. To this union were born nine children:

Myrtle

Charles

Laura

William

Shildes and Charlotta (twins)

Mary

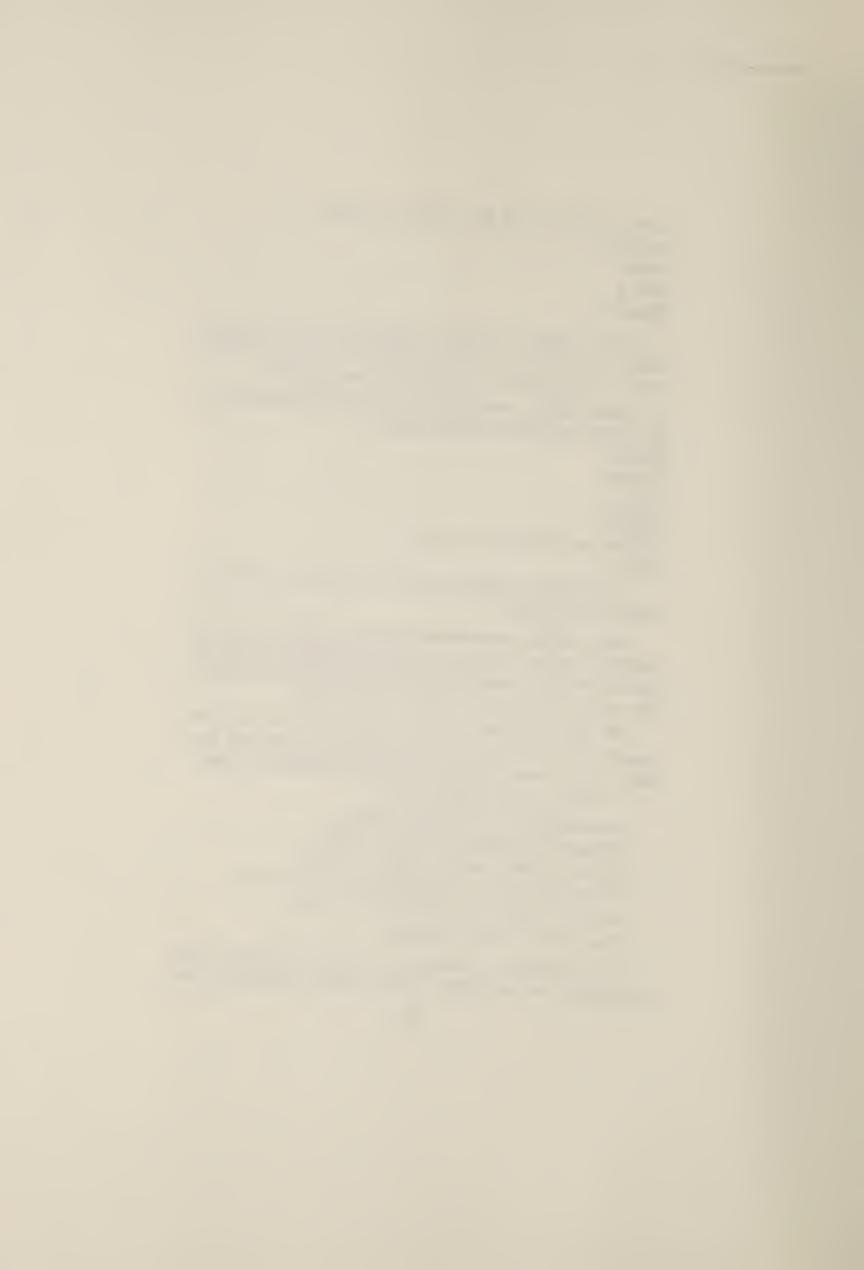
Two died in infancy, and Mary after she had attained womanhood.

Jane Kellum was born August 14, 1849, and was married to Enos Adamson, October 30, 1872. We celebrated our 50th wedding anniversary October 30, 1922. He is in his 81st year and I in my 74th.

We have always lived on a farm until the last few years. We now live on a small acreage; have our garden, a cow, some chickens, and a few stands of bees.

We have five children, viz:
Ansel Elmer, born July 24, 1873,
Alonzo Clarence, born July 3, 1875,
Viola Marinda, born March 9, 1877,
Oliver Emlin, born September 30, 1879, and
Arthur Quintin, born October 5, 1881.
Here follow their families:

Ansel Elmer, a farmer, and Romain Justice were married in the year 1904. They lived in Iowa about five



years, then they moved to the state of Idaho, near Bellevue. The following are their children:

Mabel Zelda, who is now in her twentieth year.

Laura Fay, in her seventeenth year.

Tracy Chafin, age fifteen.

Alonzo Clarence and Kate Morr were married March 3, 1912. He is a farmer. They have three children:

Dale M., born December 5, 1912, Martha Jane, born September 17, 1914, Oliver Edward, born August 26, 1916. All are in school.

Viola Marinda, born March 9, 1877, was married to James Brazelton in the year 1897. They lived on a farm until the death of J. B. They have two children:

Meda Esther, born December 23, 1899,

Oliver Perry, born January 6, 1905.

Oliver Emlin Adamson, born September 30, 1879, married to Mae Howard January 1, 1907, is a farmer and stock raiser and shipper. They have three children:

Chester H., Wilbur W. and Irene.

The following account of our son, Arthur, was written by his sister, Viola M. Brazelton, as she lay on her bed in a state of convalescence:

Arthur Quintin Adamson, youngest child of Enos and Jane K. Adamson, was born October 5, 1881. He attended school at Ackworth Academy in Warren County for a short time, and later, the course in Engineering in Iowa State College at Ames.

After graduating at Ames, he spent two years as secretary for the Y. M. C. A. at Salt Lake City. There he met and was married to Louise Prosser, a Y. W. C. A. from New London, Ohio.

In the autumn of 1909 they went to Foo Chow,



China, where he was engaged in educational work under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. During the first year in China, the Manchu government was overthrown, and the beginning of a new era in China commenced. During the conflict that was raging, the skirmishing was mostly at night, and the foreigners' lives were greatly endangered, so that they had to collect in places of refuge and organize bands for guards. For his valuable assistance, he was given a decoration by the government.

After staying three years in Foo Chow, he was sent to Shanghai to superintend the construction of some new and modern buildings at that place, and has been engaged in that line of work ever since, at Shanghai and various other cities in Northern China.

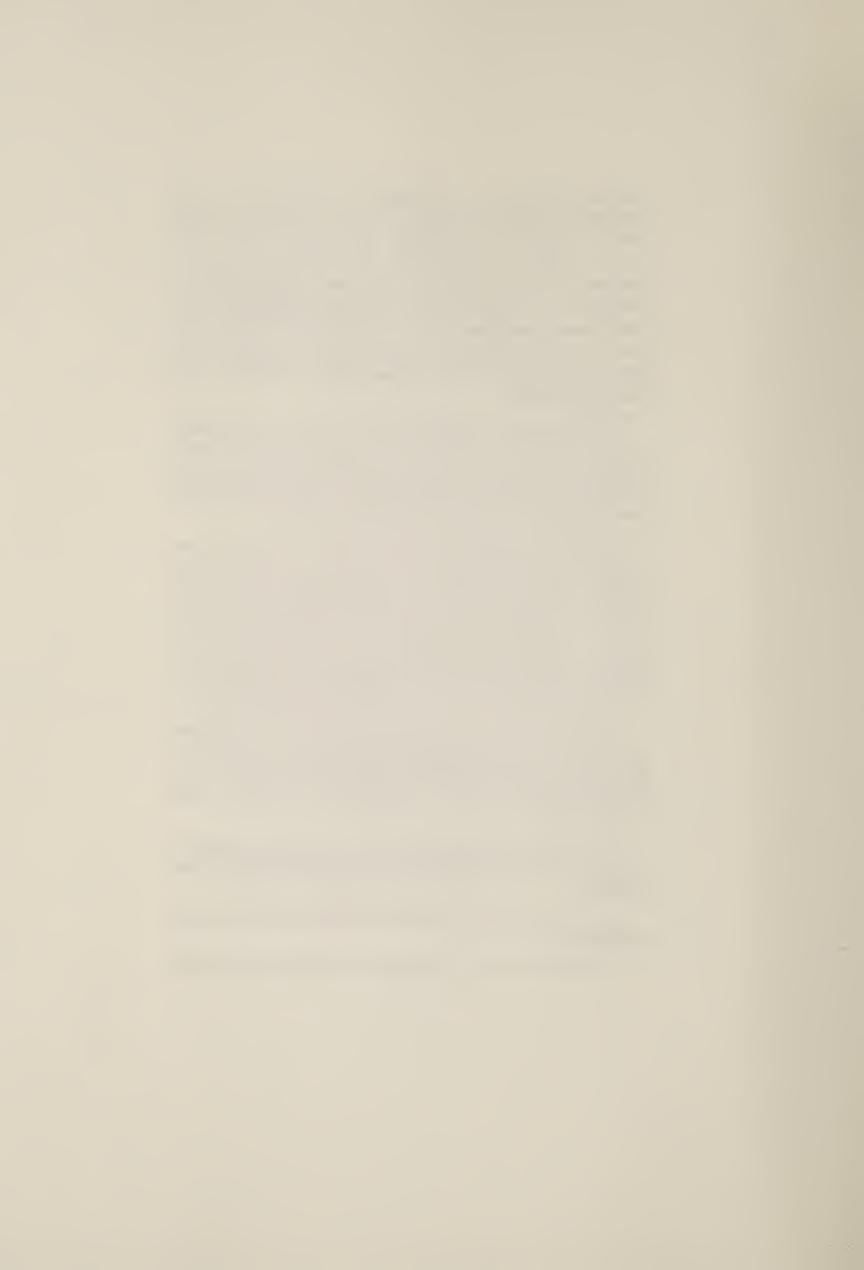
In 1915, he, with his wife and son, George Q., returned for a year's furlough in America. In November of that year, his wife and infant daughter died, and Arthur and his four-year-old son returned to China alone. In 1917, he was married to Ethel Rhoda, whose home was in Oakland, California,, but who was also in China at that time, fitting herself for a missionary. They have one son, Arthur Wilson Adamson, age four.

Arthur has had three operations for Joint Mouse in the knee. One was performed in China, and two by the Mayo Brothers, of Rochester, Minn. He says the service rendered in China was equally as good as that in America.

He is one of the Board of the Federated Church, organized for the benefit of the English-speaking foreigners.

He is very much interested in China, its people and conditions.

During his last visit home, he spent most of the



time at Columbia University taking a special course in Architectural Engineering.

Adin B. and Ann E. (twins) were born September 7, 1851, Adin dying when about three years old. Ann E. was married to George W. King about the year 1876. They have six children living, viz:

Andrew, who with his family, resides in Los Angeles, California.

Cora King Glover, who resides in Jewel County, Kansas.

Garrett, who resides on a farm in Polk County, Iowa.

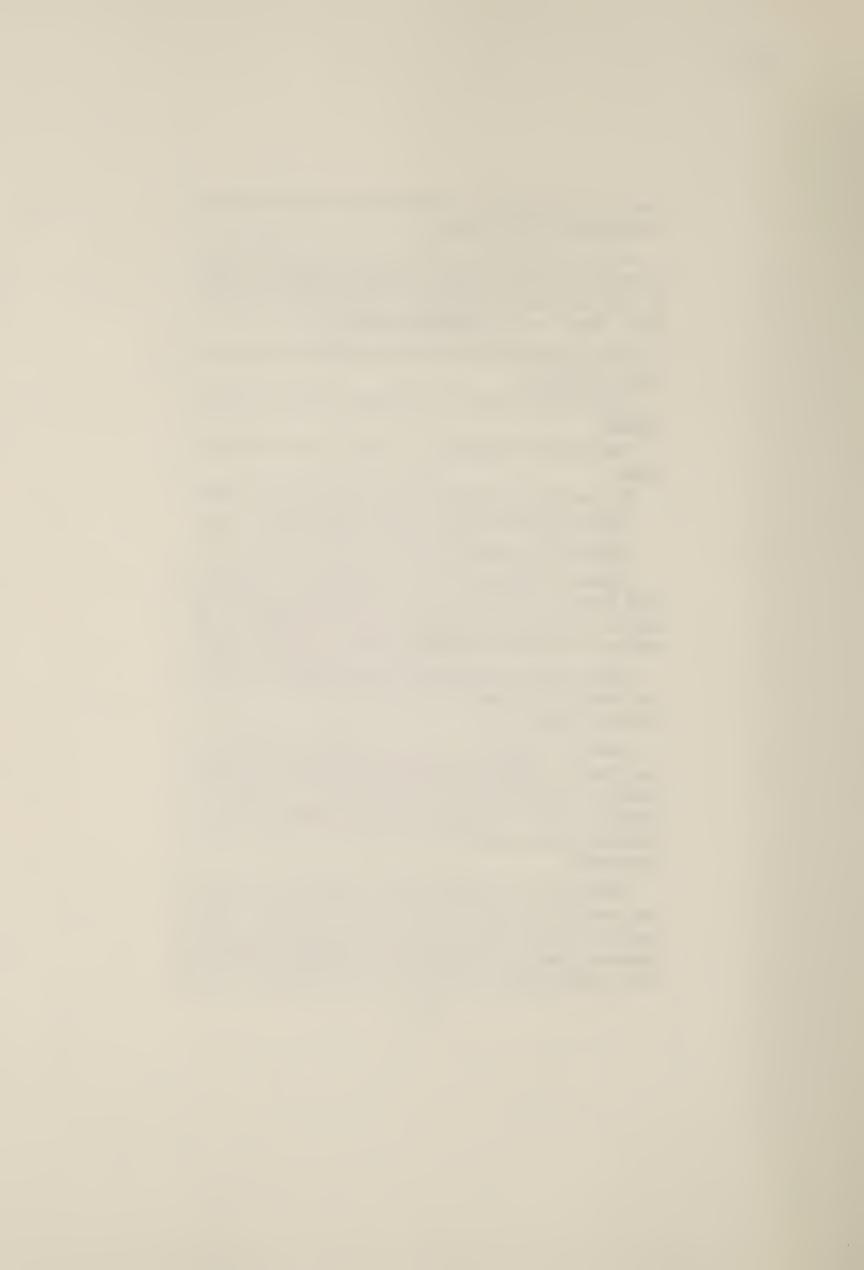
Charles King and family live in Des Moines, Iowa. Jasper and family also reside in Des Moines, Iowa. Edgar King, unmarried, lives in Des Moines, Iowa.

Samuel L. Kellum was born November 21, 1853, and died June 24, 1922. He was a widower and left no family. He spent the greater part of his life in Colorado and worked in the gold mines in Cripple Creek.

Emily Adora Kellum was born December 24, 1855, and with her husband, Joseph Elson, lives near Los Angeles, California.

Addison B. Kellum was born August 24, 1857. He has been a cripple most all his life, due to infantile paralysis. He has spent a great portion or his life near Cripple Creek, Colorado, and was often guide to English hunters, also served as cook for them. He is unmarried.

Clementina S. Kellum was born June 24, 1859. She was married to Arthur Gledhill, an Englishman. They lived for several years on a farm in Smith County, Kansas, where they succeeded in obtaining enough of this world's goods to make them comfortable. They



have three children, all married, and living in California, viz:

Ella Gledhill Colnon, who has four children. William Gledhill and wife have one daughter.

Jesse Gledhill and wife and three childern.

Elmore Findley Kellum and Ella Ophelia, (twins), were born March 31, 1861. Elmore F. has spent the most of his life in the gold mining business at Cripple Creek, Colorado. He is also an assayer. At the present he and his family are in Arizona. They have one son, Kenneth Waldo Kellum.

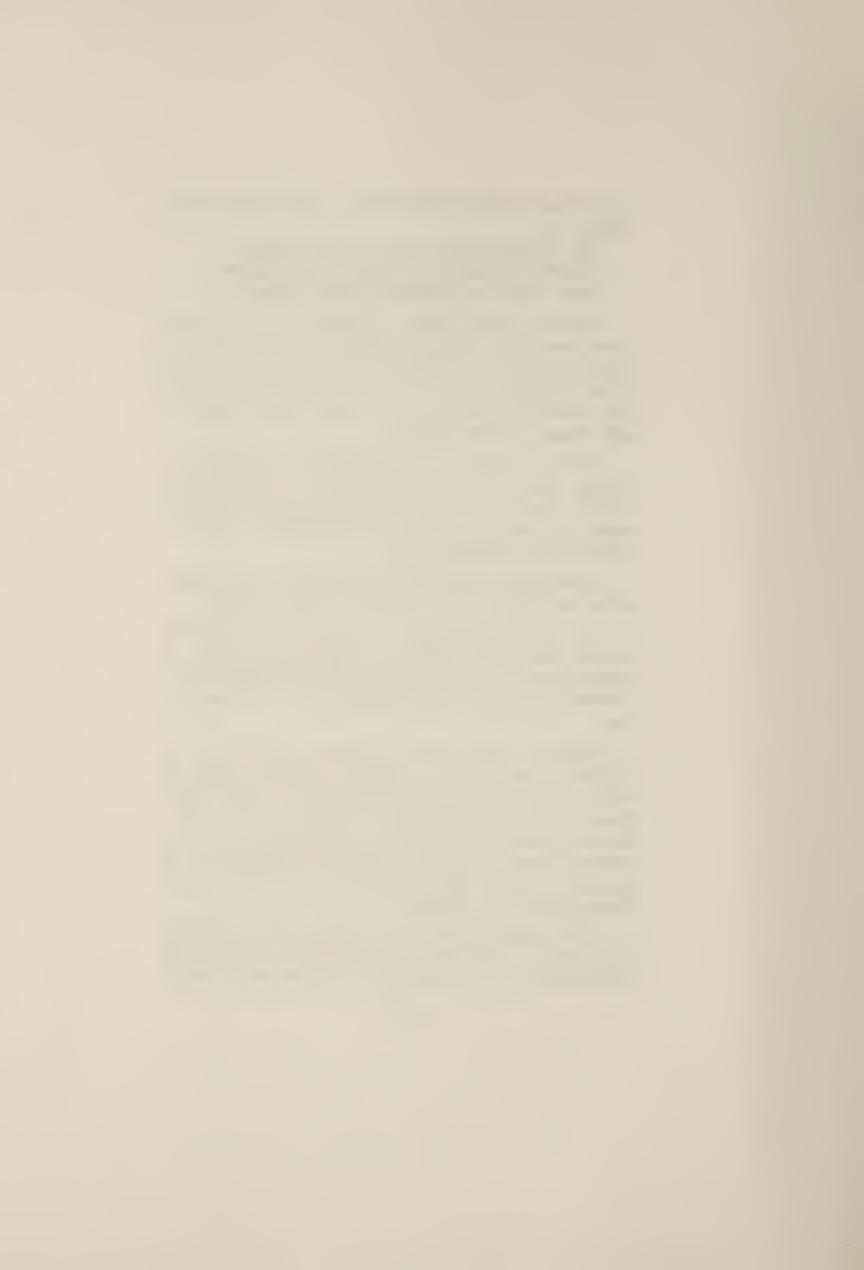
James O. Kellum, a son of Shildes M. and Mary B. Kellum, was born May 14, 1864. He is a widower. His wife died several years ago, and their only child died about one year ago at the age of nineteen. James O. Kellum lives at Boise, Idaho.

Amos Kellum was born May 28, 1857. He is a gold miner at Cripple Creek, Colorado. He is a bachelor.

Levi B. Kellum, a son of Shildes M. and Mary B. Kellum was born August 28, 1869. He, too, is a widower and has spent several years in traveling in the interests of a gold mining company. He is an assayer, too.

Edgar H. Kellum, the youngest child living, of Shildes M. and Mary B. Kellum, was born April 4, 1872. He is living on our father's farm near North Branch, Jewel County, Kansas. He has a wife, Sarah Knight Kellum, and three sons. Their boys are all in school, Everett at Wichita, Kansas, studying to be a surgeon; Cecil at High School at North Branch, and Wayne, still in the grades.

There were thirteen in the family of S. M. Kellum that lived to manhood and womanhood; and ten are still living, three having died in the last eight years.



Their grandchildren number thirty-three, and their great-grandchildren fifty-six.

Alfred, my father's oldest brother, was married to Amy Mills, a step-daughter of his aunt, Esther K. Mills. The following are the names of three of their children:

Ella, Nettie and William Kellum, Noch, Ida ; blinke

Jesse, his youngest brother, married Aletha Hunt. They had eight children. They spent the last years of their life in the far west. Their children's names are:

Alvin Theodore, Franklin, Nathan, Addison, Sally, Martha Jane, Samyra and Hiram Hunt Kellum.

Three of the boys worked for the railroad company and were engineers on freight trains.

The following are the children and grandchildren of Ann E. Kellum King:

Andrew J. King Leona Rassen King Margaret King

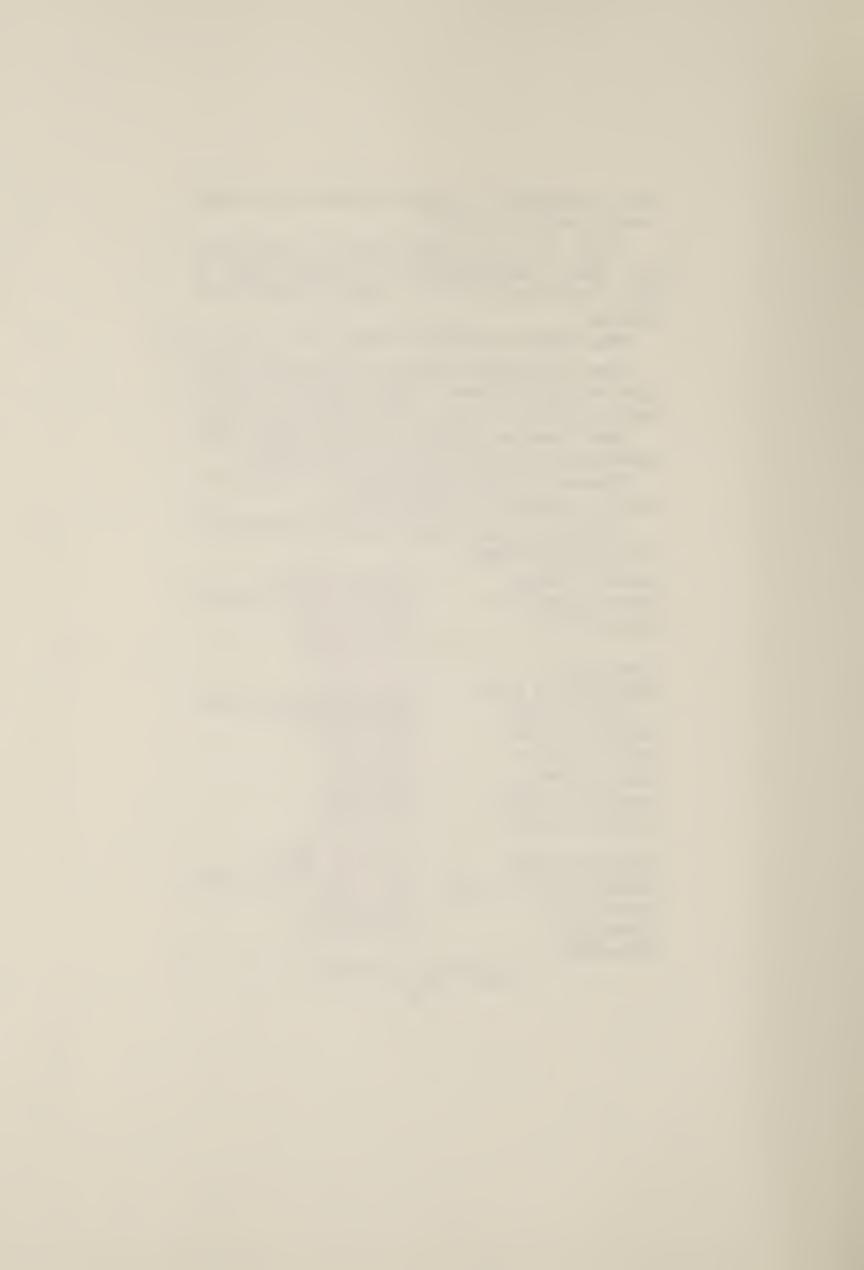
Ezra Glover
Cora King, his wife
A. Edgar Glover
Jeanette A. Glover
Dallas L. Glover
Glen G. Glover
Kenneth E. Glover
Genevie M. Glover

Garrett W. King Maude Weaver, his wife Beulah King Erma King Oliver King Charles R. King Vesta Kenworthy, his wife Marvelle King Richard King

Jasper King
Capitola Lewing, his wife
Evelyn King
Vera King
Guy King
Irene King
Claude King

Arthur G. King
Erma Mills King, his wife
Burns King
Inis Ann King

Edgar King, unmarried.



The following are the children and grandchildren

of Jason Kellum:

Wils R. George

Myrtle B. Kellum George, Ethel J., his wife

his wife

Charles L. George

Eva N. George

Earnest J. Wood

Laura Kellum Wood, his

wife

Zoe V. Taylor Wood

Anna L. Wood

Vela C. Wood

Vera Wood

Rowmand J. Wood

Misel Wood

Charles Kellum

Nellie J., his wife

Marjorie Kellum

William Kellum
Ethel J., his wife
Earl O. Kellum
Zella M. Kellum

Raymond J. Kellum

Shildes M. Kellum

(A twin to Charlotta R.

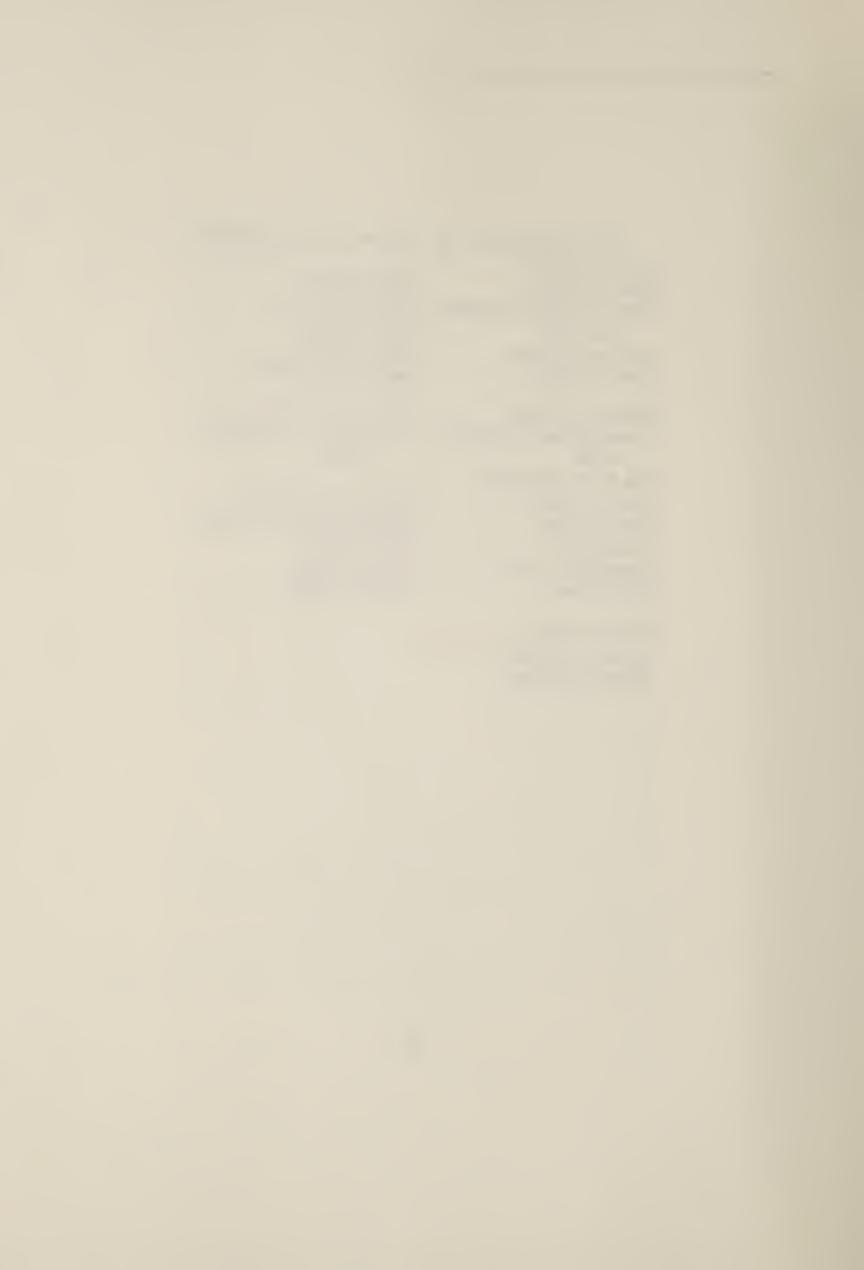
Fringer)

Clarence A. Fringer

Charlotta Kellum, his wife

Cleila Fringer Wilma Fringer

Donald Fringer



Geneology of Samuel and Ann Kellum.



Ann Coffin Kellum

Samuel Kellum married Ann Coffin in North Carolina, second month, twenty-eighth, eighteen sixteen. Their children were Beulah, Lindley, born in North Carolina; Nathan, Harmon, Mordicai, Sarah, Esther and Hariot, born at Newport (now Fountain City), Indiana.

Buelah married Thomas Glover in 1844. He was a shoemaker by trade and lived in Salem, Iowa. Their children were Sarah Ann, Evelyn, Esther and Samuel.

Sarah Ann Glover married Joseph Thomas, February, 1875. Their children were: Lewis Evan, Anna Jane, Stephen Alfred, Seth Emry, Enos Stacy and Jacob M.

Evelyn Glover married in Harden County, Iowa. Both deceased and no children.



Esther Glover grew to womanhood in the home of her Grandmother Kellum where her mother had gone after the death of her husband in 1855. In 1865 she went with her mother's cousin, Elwood White, to Mooresville, Indiana, and remained with his mother, Mary White, until her marriage to Lindley Frazier in 1867. They returned to Iowa where six children were born to this union.

Children and grandchildren of Esther Glover Frazier:

Letha Frazier Briggs. Deceased. Has two children, Gilbert Briggs, hay and grain dealer, Oakland, Calif., and Esther Briggs, whose first husband was Mr. Sutter, and second husband, Mr. Cunningham, a carpenter.

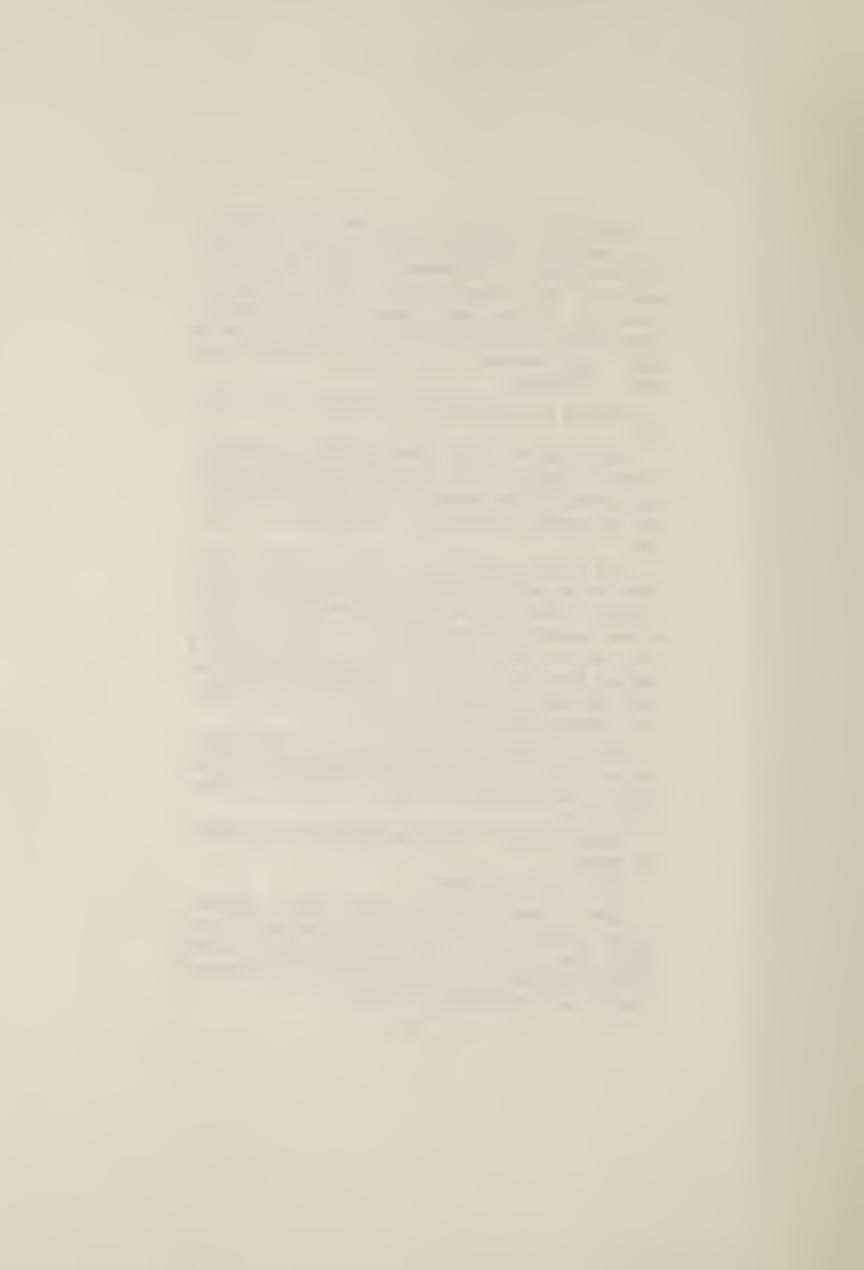
Lulu Frazier married John Collins, a farmer. They have twelve children, ten living and two dead: Gordon, a farmer; Vera Collins Boitnott, wife of live stock dealer and operator of Swift's Produce Station at Burr Oak, Kansas; Irene, a farmer's wife; Ursel Harlow, a farmer, Harvard, Nebraska; Florence, deceased; Emmett, deceased; Earl, farmer; Wilfred, farmer; Vernie, Ora, Edna and Dale, living at home.

Delbert Frazier, farmer and broom manufacturer, has ten children, one deceased. They are Gladys, Ellen, Delbert, Belle, Vanetta, Thelma, Aris, Edna and June, all at home.

Claude Frazier, married, second hand dealer, Galena, Kansas.

Effie Frazier, deceased.

Ellen Frazier Knight, deceased, seven children: Albert, manufacturer; Mamie Allard, asbestos layer; Edith Guns, farmer; Lindley Knight, baker; Melvin Knight, deceased; Mary Knight, John Knight, Howard Knight and Lorene Knight, at home.



Samuel Glover married and moved to Kansas where he died leaving no children.

Lindley Murry Kellum married Leanna W. Canaday in 1842. Their children were: Cuthbert, Lavina R. and Samuel.

Cuthbert married Hannah Goddaw in Waynes, Wisconsin, on May 1, 1868. Their children: Minnie May and Darcy.

Lavina Kellum married William Jones, a civil engineer, in 1869. One child, Zella M., lives with her widowed mother in Los Angeles, California.

Samuel Kellum was born in Galena, Illinois, 1853. He was married in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1883, to Nellie Gibson Quinnon. One child, Hazel Dorothy, born in Chicago, August 11, 1892. His life work has been as passenger conductor on the C., B. & Q. railroad. Hazel Dorothy Kellum grew to womanhood and married Albert Conroy in the year 1909. No children. Their present home is 3132 Euclid Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois.

Nathan H. Kellum married Rachel Maxwell, twelfth month, twenty-second, eighteen fifty-two. The Friends' ceremony was used. They were married in Salem, Iowa. They had one child, Alma J. Kellum. During the forty years of their married life ten orphan children had been given shelter in their home for a longer or shorter period of time.

Harmon Kellum grew to manhood on the farm at New Garden, Iowa, where he married Mary Canaday in 1844. He died the next year of a fever which was epidemic, leaving widow and little son, Harmon Kellum, Jr.

Mordicai Kellum grew up on the farm and then learned the blacksmith trade. He marriel Irene Bailes in 1849. To this union eleven children were born:

Nathan, who died at the age of one year.







Nathan H. Kellum

Alma J. Kellum and Rachel M., wife of Nathan H. Kellum

Marian, who married a man by the name of Reed and died in Oregon, leaving a husband and two married daughters.

Charity Kellum married a man by the name of Jackson in Kansas and lived until 1922. She left a husband and five children.

Ann Kellum married Harvey Buffington in 1877 in Kansas. Their children were: Leslie M., Charles, Carson, Fay O., Ruby D. and Wilton.

Sarah E. married Anderson J. Sprague in 1874, in Kansas, and moved to Lee, Montana. Their children were Mordicai H., Marthy V., Ernest E., Silva I., Carl D., Edna N., Charity I. O. and Chester C. L.

Anna J. Kellum married Alvin Kellum in 1881 in Kansas and moved to Idaho. Their children were Iva, Frank, Myrtle, Edward, Jay, Alvin.



Issacher Mark mårried Eliza Gibson. Their children were William and Lavina.

George Kellum married ————. They had two daughters whose names were —————.

Isabelle Kellum married Ed Warrel. Their children were: Clara, Edith, Edwin.

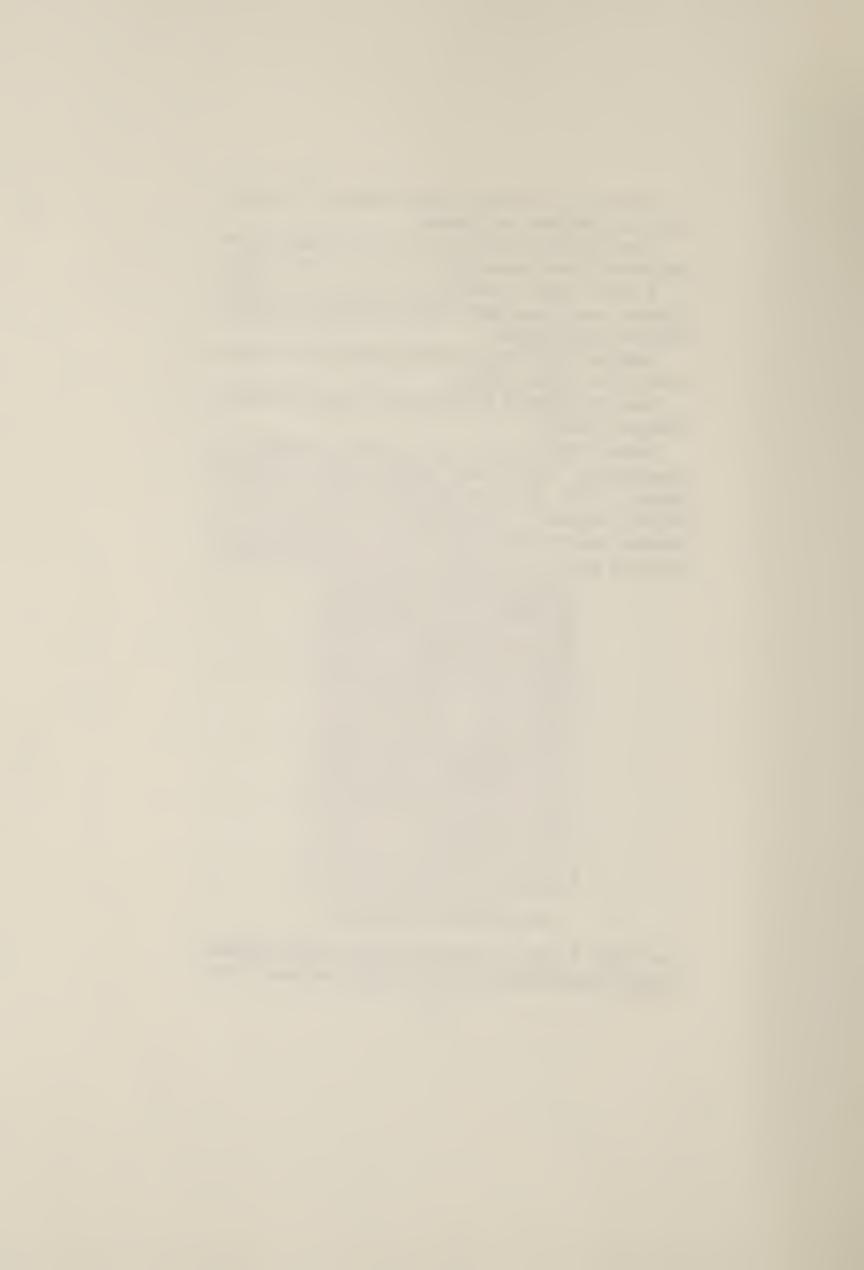
Sarah and Esther Kellum died during childhood in Newport, Indiana.

Hariot Kellum grew to womanhood, learned the dressmakers' trade. She married LeRoy Mayfield January, 1858. They had one child, January 18, 1859, Hariot Josephine. Her mother's death when she was fourteen months old left her to her grandmother. Thus she grew up in the old home. She married W. H. Ken-



Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kinion

ion March 6, 1881, in the home of her uncle, Nathan Kellum, near Salem, Iowa, by a Friends minister. They



had seven children: Lula May, LeRoy, Grace, Carl M., Clarence, Ella O. One died in infancy.

Lula M. Kenion married A. W. Lott at the home of her parents in Albia, Iowa, 1904 To this union was born six children:

Mary Josephine, born at Ft. Morgan, Colorado; Robert Henry, Herald Winfred, George W., Margaret Lucille, and Donald Raymond, all born in Iowa.

LeRoy died at the age of six months.

Grace Kenion married Edward Turner at Ft. Morgan, Colorado. After some time spent on the Pacific Coast, they made their home at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. After two short years of happy married life mother and child were called home.

Carl Kenion married Nellie Turner in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, May, 1911. To this union six children were born: Ray D., Edward, Eugene E., Richard L., Edna C. and Herbert Dale.

Clarence Kenion married Doris Campagna, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, September 3, 1911. Their children: Dorothy Adell, Francis Keith, Paul Kenneth, James K., Betty Jane.

Ella O. Kenion married LeRoy Clark October 26, 1911. She was taken by the influenza in 1919. No children.



Samuel Kellum, Children and Grandchildren.

As before mentioned, Samuel Kellum, eldest son of Noah and Esther Kellum, moved with his family from Newport (now Fountain City), Indiana, to the territory of Iowa, April, 1839. They crossed the Mississippi river at Fort Madison and inquired the way to Salem. They were told they would find a road to West Point (ten miles), from there they could sight a lone tree



five miles farther on, then a grove three and a half miles distant, then keep a northwest course and eight miles travel brought them to Salem where they found a considerable number of Friends and their families.

Isaac Pidgeon and Aaron Street, Friends, and their families, located here in 1835, while the country was still known as Black Hawk Purchase in the territory of Wisconsin. In the summer of 1836 a few Friends from Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting, Indiana, came out here on horseback seeking new homes. They were pleased with this location and returned bringing their families, arriving here the seventeenth of sixth month, 1837, nine families being members. Other families of Friends from Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, and also from other counties and states came soon after: About the middle of eighth month a conference was called at Isaac Pidgeon's to choose a time and place for a meeting for worship. An agreement was reached and meetings were mostly held at the house of Henry W. Joy (located on the present M. E. parsonage lot) for about ten months when a house was rented for the purpose. The Friends from various meetings and states had their rights of memberships transferred to Vermillion Monthly Meeting, Illinois, as they located at Salem, on account of its nearness to this point, that meeting belonging to Western Quarterly Meeting and Indiana Yearly Meeting. A Monthly Meeting was asked for and granted and set up in 1838 or the first of 1839, with two hundred members. Thus was organized the first Friends Meeting west of the Mississippi river. Thomas Frazier was the minister. (Taken from 17.7) the history given at the sixty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the Friends Church of Salem, Iowa.) The meeting still continues at this time, 1924. Educa-

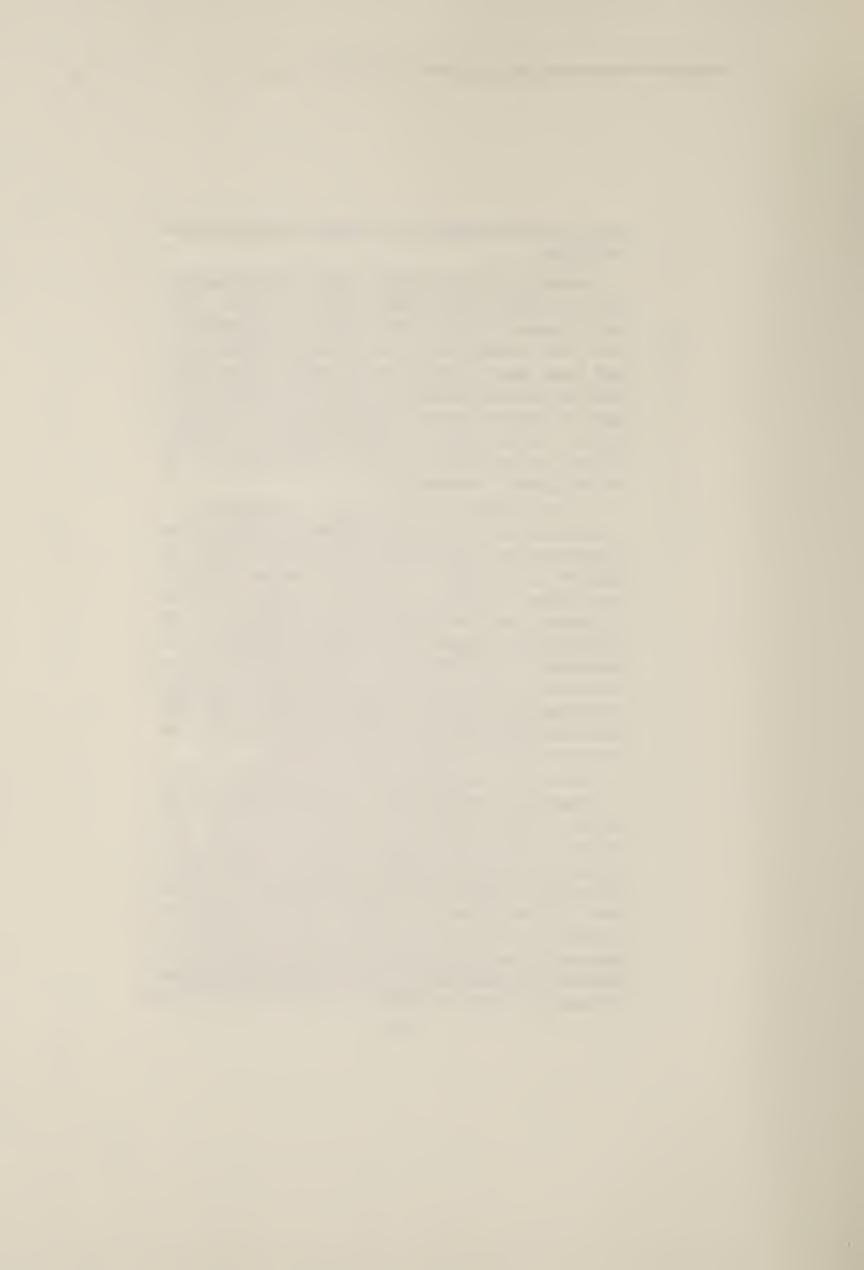


tion was also considered and Monthly Meeting schools established.

Samuel Kellum and family spent the first summer south of Salem, then located near the Lone Tree, twelve miles northeast, and made the beginning of what later became New Garden Monthly Meeting. The first snow storm caused them to wonder what might befall any belated traveler, so a candle was lighted and placed in an east garret window and proved a help to two men about to give up finding shelter. This little service was continued until the settlement of the country made it unnecessary.

In some manner the news that a settlement of Friends had located at Salem reached the slaves in the adjoining state of Missouri and the work of caring for fugitive slaves began. Twenty-two miles southeast from Salem was located the town of Denmark, founded by people from New England and members of the Congregational Church. The citizens appeared to be anti-slavery to the last man. From Salem the slaves were conveyed to Denmark, and from there forwarded to Chicago and placed on a boat for Canada. The Kellum home being half way between the two points, became a station of this mysterious railroad.

The second son, Nathan, was the conductor, though it required the co-operation of every member of the family to make the work a success. From about 1841 to June, 1848, the passengers were many. At that time the escape of nine slaves from the farm of Ruel Daggs, Clark County, Missouri. (They had learned they were to be "sold south" so were ready to dare all dangers of capture in the hope of escaping, which they did and became the last passengers on the line from Salem to Denmark, for the reason that he slaveholders decided it would be better to place a guard along the Des

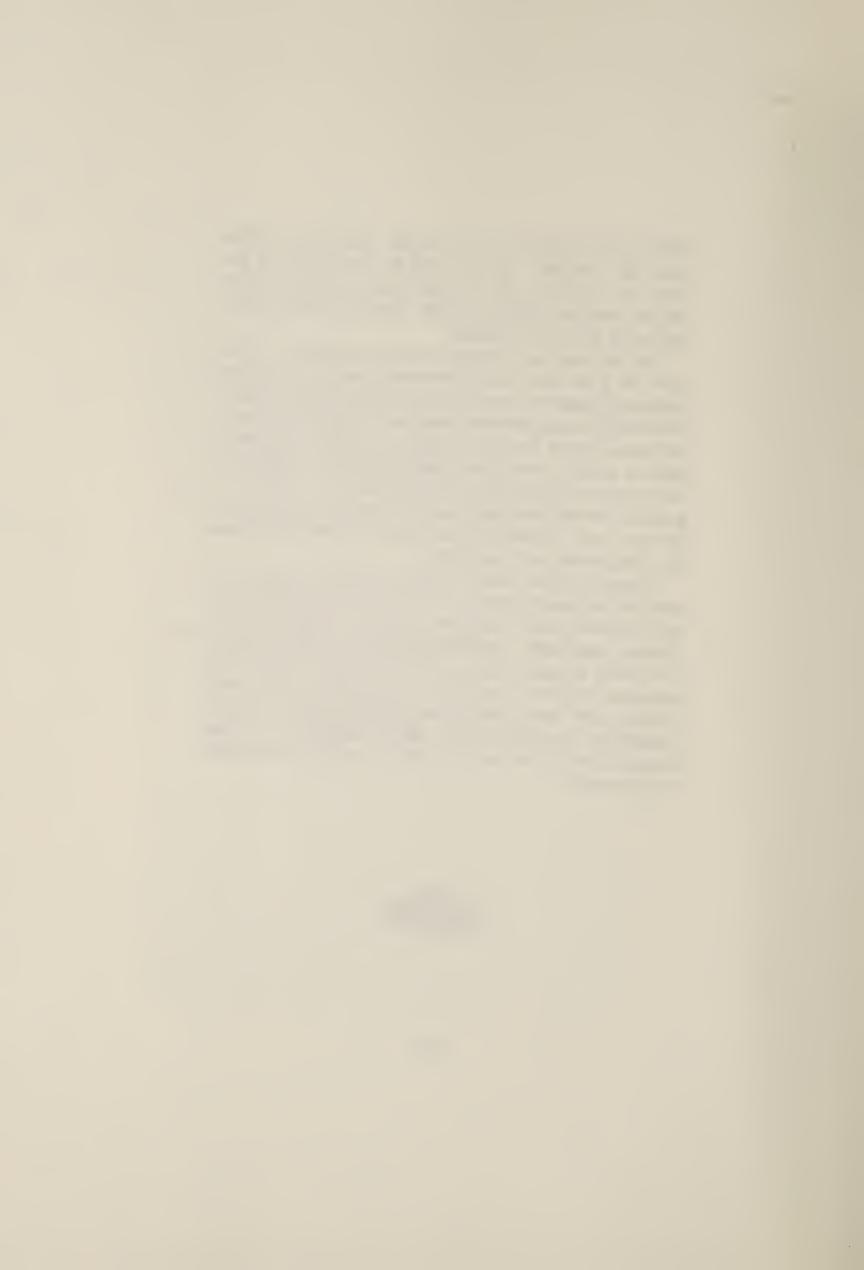


Moines river than to try to regain their slaves after they had escaped). This served to send them up the river to cross and they found the Friends at West Branch and Springdale in Cedar County, Iowa, so they continued to flee to Canada.

As the four sons became of age, each cast his first vote for Free Soil. The interests of church and school were considered as soon as the number of Friends families settling near made it possible to build a log meeting house suited for school purposes as well. The exact date of setting up of New Garden Monthly Meeting is not known as the records were lost by fire in 1871. The ground for the Meeting House and cemetery was given by Jacob and Rachel Thornburg and was located across the road north of Lone Tree.

Samuel Kellum came to the end of the journey in this life in peace at his home in December, 1848, without sickness, aged fifty-four, and was buried in New Garden cemetery. His wife remained a widow thirty-one years, living in the old home twenty-six years and spending the last five years in the home of her son, Nathan, two and a half miles south of Salem. She departy this life 1879 at the age of eighty-six, having been an invalid the last five years, caused by a stroke of paralysis.





BOOK TWO

We find this item in the History of the Friends:

"Two noteworthy educational projects in the first period of the Society's history were not fully realized. George Fox 'proposed that William Tomlinson should set up a school to teach languages, "together with the nature of herbs, roots, plants and trees".' The matter was apparently much on Fox's mind."



FOREWORD. BY SAM TOMLINSON

June, 1925.

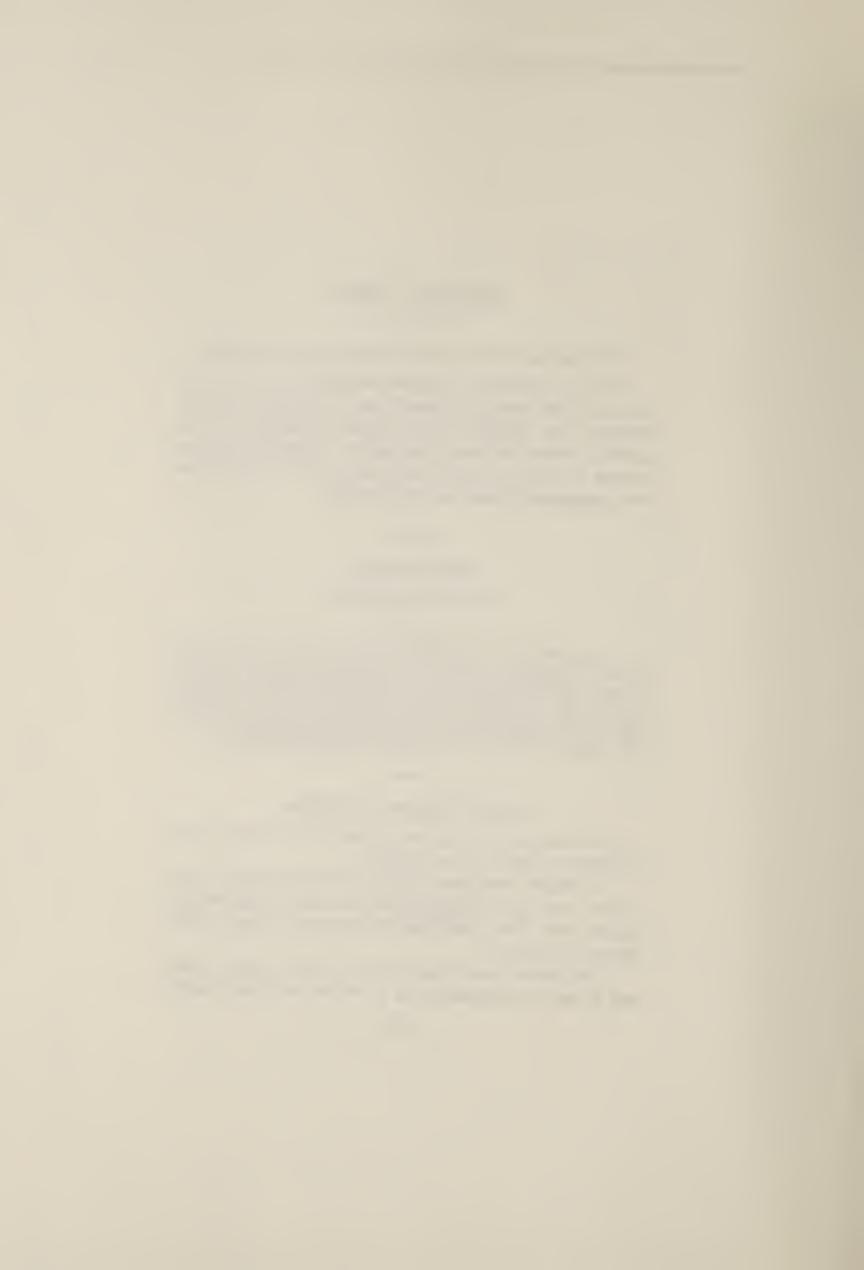
It has often been a question in my own mind as to who and what our forefathers were; and in preparing this brief history of our branch of the family, it has been my thought to include all facts and information that is available bringing it up to the present time, so that if this booklet shall fall into the hands of the future generations, that they may have a brief answer to the question, "Who and What of the Past Generations."

Josiah Tomlinson, 1759-1834.

The first written account of the Ohio branch of the Tomlinson family, is as follows:

"I, Josiah Tomlinson, son of Olive and Josiah Tomlinson, was born 1759; married to Charity Mendenhall in the year 1784, daughter of Moses and Dinah Mendenhall, his wife."

The above was taken from the old family Bible, and gives no information as to where or when Josiah,



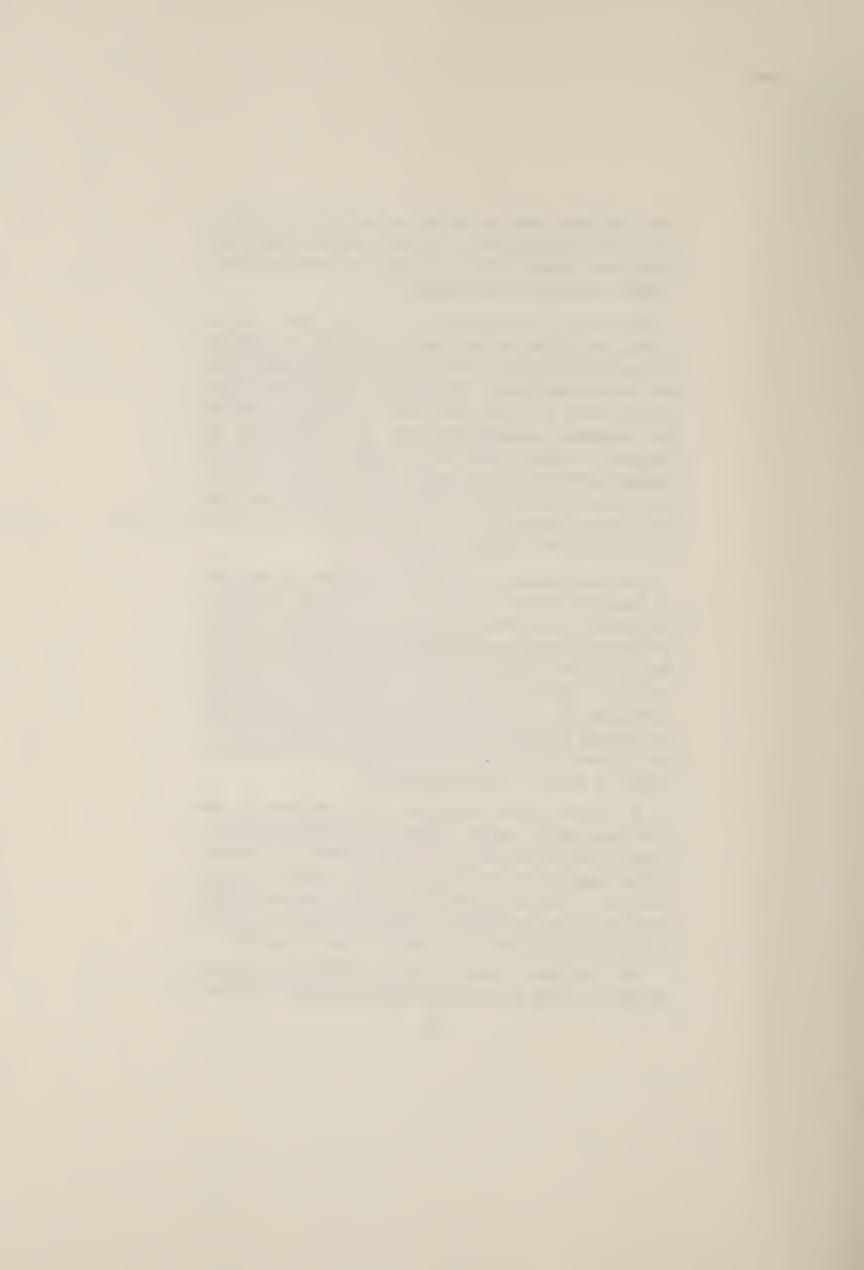
the first, was born, or where or when they came to Carolina; but there was a family tradition that they came from Ireland, and that Josiah, the second's, oldest brother was born on the water,

From such investigation as I have been able to make, I am of the opinion that they did not come direct to Carolina, but rather probably came to Pennsylvania, and from there South. It is also one of the traditions of our family that they went first to Holland to escape the religious persecution that was prevailing in England. After a short time most of these came to Ireland and from thence many of them came to America. The account of one historian says that four hundred (400) Quakers came to Jersey in 1677 and many the Commothers came with William Penn in 1682.

We find mention of several Tomlinsons as members of Abington Monthly Meeting. Richard Tomlinson and Sarah Busby were married there in 1696. The will of Elizabeth Tomlinson was dated Bucks County, Penn., Feb. 12, 1699. One Sir Henry Tomlinson came early in 1635 to Massachusetts, and one of his sons came to Lancaster County, Penn., and of his four sons, three are named and his fourth (unnamed) went South. It is my personal view that this was probably Josiah, the father of Josiah, William and Samuel.

A Quaker, John Archdale, was governor of the Carolinas 1695-6; after which the Colonists began to prosper and there was a movement toward the interior of the country, where land was more fertile and productive. This is the territory which was so largely given over to the Quakers, and the interior of North Carolina still shows the influence of the "Quakers."

We find that Josiah's brother, William, was born March 29, 1749, and a sister, Sarah, born in 1751, an-



other brother, Samuel, no date, and Josiah, born in 1759.

Sarah became the wife of John Ruddick, who was born the 25th of the 10th month, 1747. "Sister Sarah Ruddick departed this life the 22nd of the third month, 1800." Family Bible.

Josiah, being a Quaker, could not be a soldier, but he told his children that with his own wagon and mules, he served in the Revolutionary Army under General Daniel Morgan, the biggest battle that he was in was the "Cowpens," Jan. 17th, 1781, and that year he was 22 years old.

His records in the Bible are as follows:

"I, Josiah Tomlinson, son of Olive and Josiah Tomlinson, was married to Charity Mendenhall in the year 1784, daughter of Moses and Dinah Mendenhall, his wife."

Moses Tomlinson, son of Josiah and Charity, his wife, was born the 13th of fourth month, 1786.

Sarah, daughter of the above, was born the sixth of seventh month, 1787.

Mark, son of the above, was born the first of first month, 1789.

Dinah, daughter of the above, was born the fourth of twelfth month, 1790.

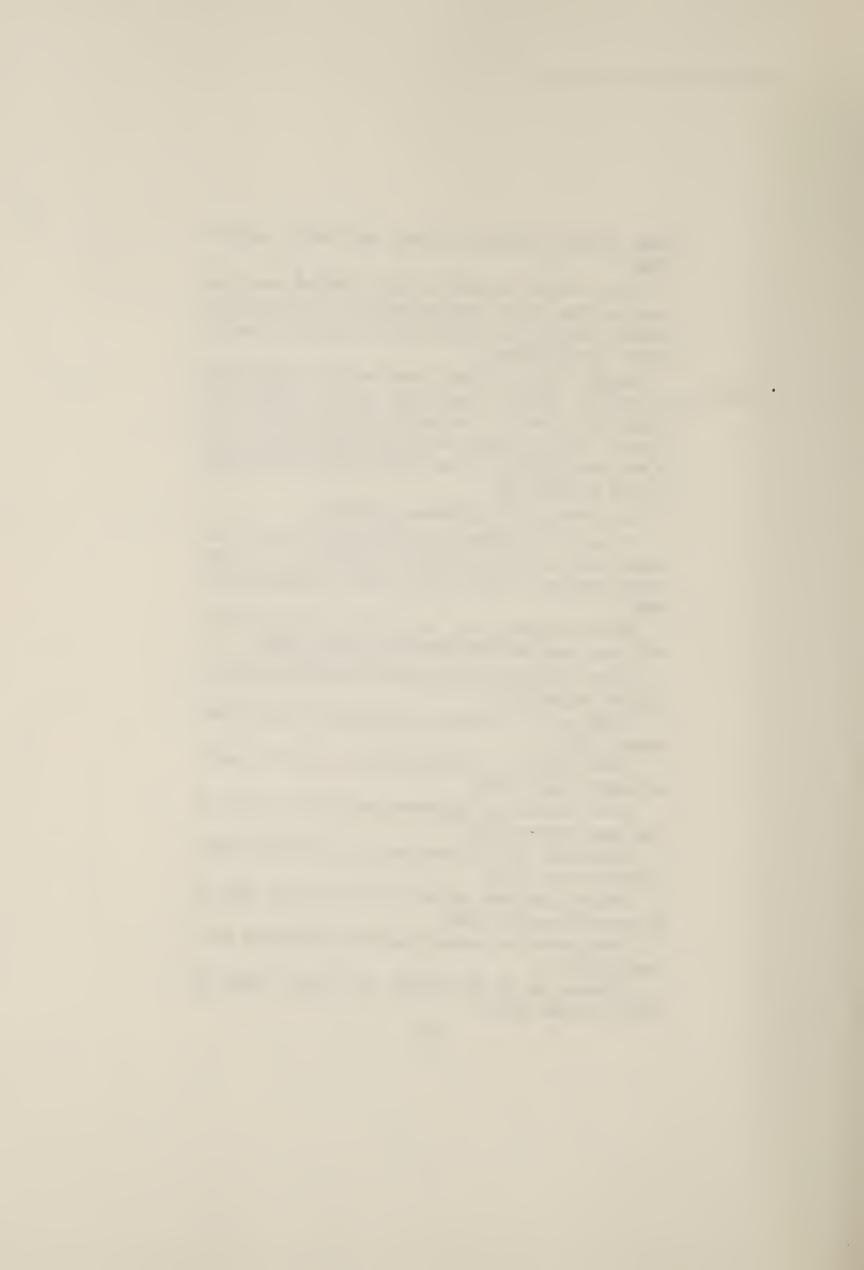
Olive, daughter of the above, was born the ninth of the ninth month, 1792.

Josiah, son of the above, was born the 11th of the twelfth month, 1793.

Charity, daughter of the above, was born 15th of the twelfth month, 1795.

Jacob, son of the above, was born the 30th of sixth month, 1798.

William, son of the above, was born second of fourth month, 1800.



Charity Tomlinson, my endeared wife and help-mate departed this life the seventh day of the fifth month, 1800. Aged 33 years, 10 months and 25 days, and was buried the eighth day of the same in Friends Burial Grounds at Pine Woods in Rowan County, North Carolina.

She was a faithful partner with me in the toils of life and partaker with me in the joys and sorrows for 15 years, 6 months and 25 days.

Sarah Tomlinson, daughter of Josiah and Charity, departed this life 14th of first month, 1832.

Charity Baldwin, daughter of Josiah and Charity Tomlinson, departed this life fifth of eleventh month, 1834, in Michigan Territory.

Charity Baldwin, daughter of John and Charity Baldwin, was born 31st day of tenth month, 1834.

Olive Tomlinson Sumner, wife of Absalom Sumner, departed this life the 30th day of ninth month, 1859, aged 67 years, lacking nine days.

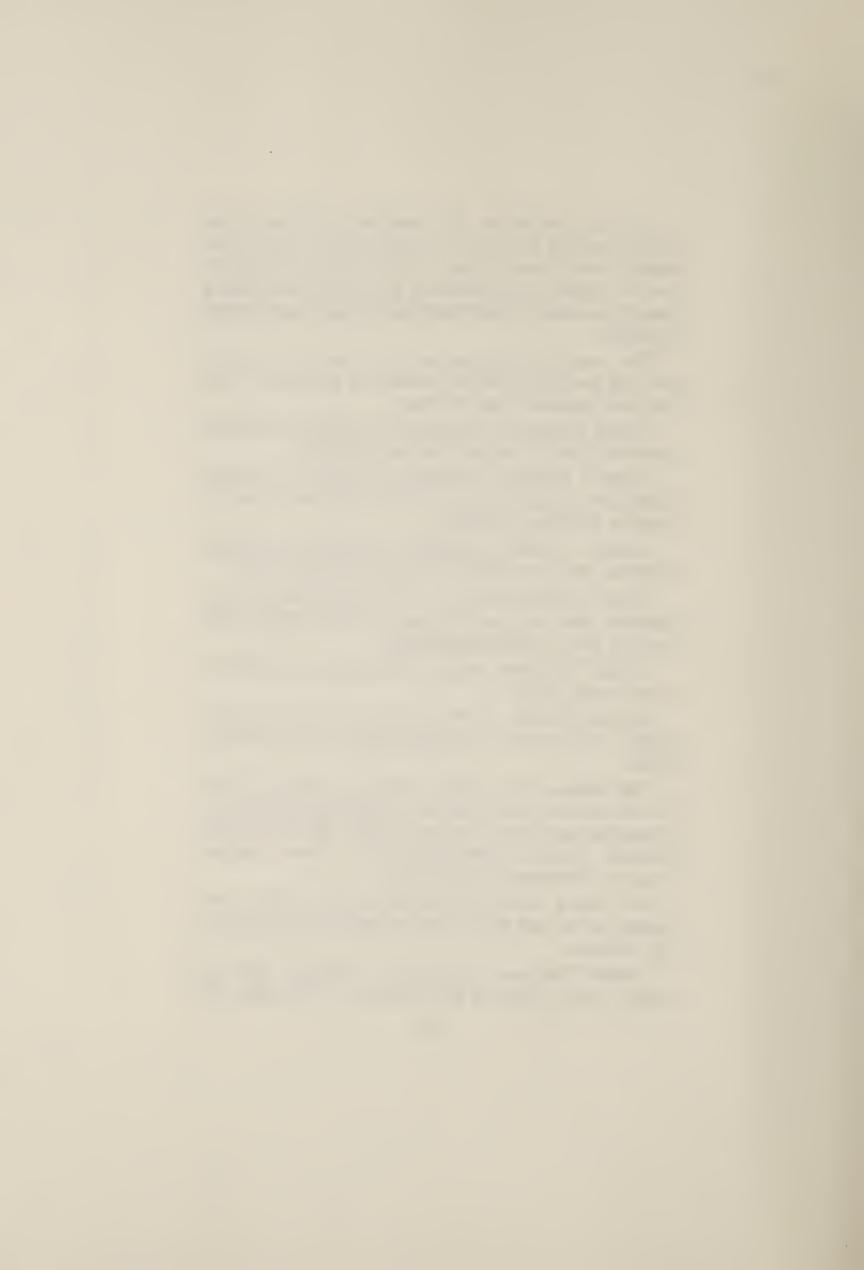
Dinah Tomlinson departed this life on the 30th of ninth month, 1875.

On the 12th day of the eleventh month in the year 1807, I was married to Melly Ellyson in the state of Ohio.

My beloved wife, Melly Tomlinson, departed this life the 26th of the ninth month. 1833, aged 77 years, 2 months and 8 days, and was buried the 27th of the same in Friends Graveyard at Fall Creek Meeting House in Highland County, Ohio.

She was a loving and affectionately tender companion to me and also a tender and loving mother to my children.

Josiah Tomlinson departed this life the 25th of fourth month, 1834, in the 75th year of his age, and



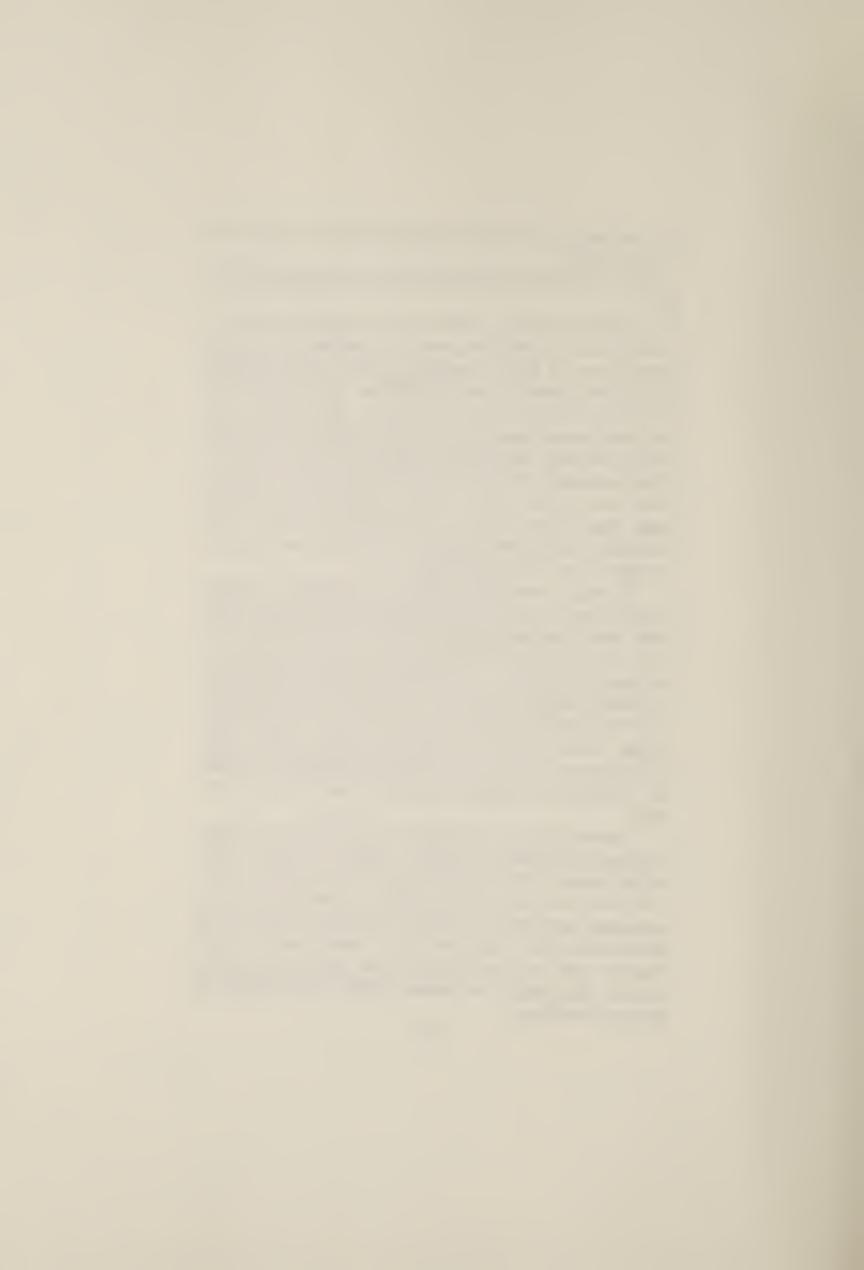
was buried at Fall Creek Meeting House in Highland County, Ohio.

From Scott's Historical Sketches of Highland County:

"Josiah Tomlinson, father of our respected fellow-citizen, Moses Tomlinson, who still resides on the old home farm in Paint Township, came to this county from Rowan county, North Carolina. He arrived with his family on the last day of October, 1806. They came in a four-horse wagon, and were five weeks on the way, coming through Kentucky, crossing the Ohio at Mays-ville, then north through New Market to the Anderson State road, then east to within a mile and a half of their land, which laid to the south of the road. Mr. Tomlinson had been out the previous fall, and bought the land from Nathaniel Pope.

"It was a very cold evening of the day in which they arrived—snow on the ground. Some time after dark they reached Borter Sumner's cabin near their land, but being determined to stop on their own place—at home, if it was in the wilderness—they refused his proferred hospitalities, and he made a torch and piloted them to a spring on their land. When they reached the spring, they stretched their tent, under which they had slept many nights on the way, and after partaking of a hearty cold supper, retired to rest on their own soil."

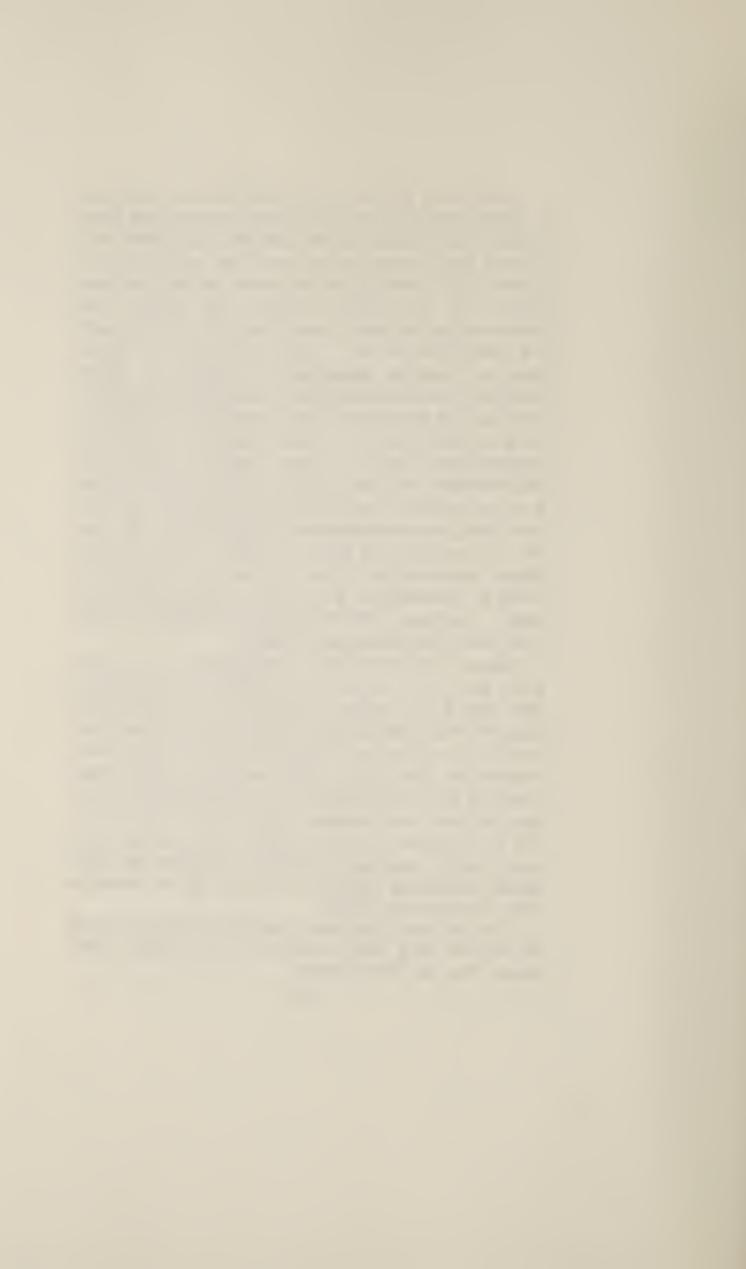
The next day they cut down an oak tree, and made clapboards sufficient to build a temporary shed, under which to stay until a better could be provided. They then went to work and cut logs, "scotched" them on two sides, and built a cabin. For a floor they hewed puncheons, built a chimney in the usual mode at that day, of "cat and clay," and made the door of clapboards. This cabin yet stands (1858) on the farm of Moses Tomlinson.



"After they got the cabin finished and moved into it, Moses concluded he would take a hunt and get some venison. So he took his gun and dog and started out. He soon found some deer, but could not get a shot. He followed their white flags, as he says, all day, without killing any. The day was dark and cloudy, and towards night he found himself very tired, and to make the matter worse, lost. He wandered on till night, when he found he would have to camp out. After searching for a suitable place, he stopped and attempted to strike a fire, but could not succeed in kindling the wood he had prepared. There seemed to be an utter impossibility to get it to burn. Finally he gave it up, and overcome with the fatigue of the day, he tumbled down and tried to sleep, but was prevented by his dog, who being more successful as a hunter than his master, had caught and killed a skunk, close to where Moses was crouched. This kept up such a stench all night as effectually to drive away all hopes of rest or sleep. He found afterwards that he spent the night near where Rainsboro now stands."

Moses has also a vivid recollection of a supper given at a corn husking he attended the same fall at Joel Hart's, the hunter. The door of the cabin was carpeted with deer skins, the hairy side up, and while Mrs. Hart was baking the hoe-cakes for supper, Moses noticed the deer hair, which was very light, rising from the floor and floating in a little cloud up the chimney and over the hoe-cake. How much fell on it, he did not discover, but fortunately the huskers were very hungry, and had such good appetites for their bread and boiled venison, that they did not examine their victuals very closely.

The old man Tomlinson frequently bought vension of Hart at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents a carcas. At this price it certainly was not "dear" meat.



There was a wonderful mast on Rocky Fork that year, and wild turkeys were very fat and abundant. The memorable "cold Friday" occurred in December of the same year, 1806.

Josiah Tomlinson and family belonged to the Society of Friends. He has long been dead, but of his two remaining sons. Moses and Jacob, the former, as before stated, resides upon the old home farm, and the latter moved some years ago to Clinton county, where we believe, he still resides.

Correction.—In the last number of these "Sketches," we stated that Moses Tomlinson was at present living on the place where his father, Josiah Tomlinson, first settled, in Paint Township. We have since learned that Mr. Tomlinson was dead at the time we wrote, having departed this life after a brief illness, on the 13th of October last. A more extended notice of his death will be found in our local columns this week. We are also informed that his brother, Jacob Tomlinson, removed from Clinton County to Iowa some years ago, where he now resides.—Copied from Citizen and Gazette, 1867.

In his History of Highland, Mr. Scott gives the following interesting description of the social condition of the early settlers of the county, at the close of the year 1805.

"They lived in log cabins, without perhaps a single exception, even in the towns. Some of these cabins, it is true, were graced with lap shingle roofs, and in rare cases, one four-light window. But this was looked upon by the public as rather aristocratic, and did not receive much encouragement. Furniture was scarce, and generally of the rudest character. Owing partly to the want of passable roads, and consequent difficulty of transportation through the wilderness, few or none of



the emigrants thought of carrying furniture with them, When they arrived at their destination, it required but a few hours' work, after erecting the indispensable cabin, to split out timber and make a rough table, by boring holes with an inch auger and putting in rough but strong legs. In the same way were stools made to sit on, and bedsteads to sleep on, for those who could not be satisfied with the sofest puncheon of the cabin floor. The cupboard was erected in one corner, by placing nice, clean, white clabpords on pins drove in auger-holes in the logs of the cabin. On these shelves were set up on their edges, bottoms to the wall, the bright pewter plates, which were the only article of table furniture of that day, except the cups and knives and forks, the latter frequently wooden, Wooden plates served for the rough uses of the family, which, with the heavy oak buckets, occupied the lower shelves, just above the skillet and hominy pot, when they were not in use. A "dresser," as these cupboards were called, thus ornamented, looked pretty, because of its nice, bright and clean appearance."

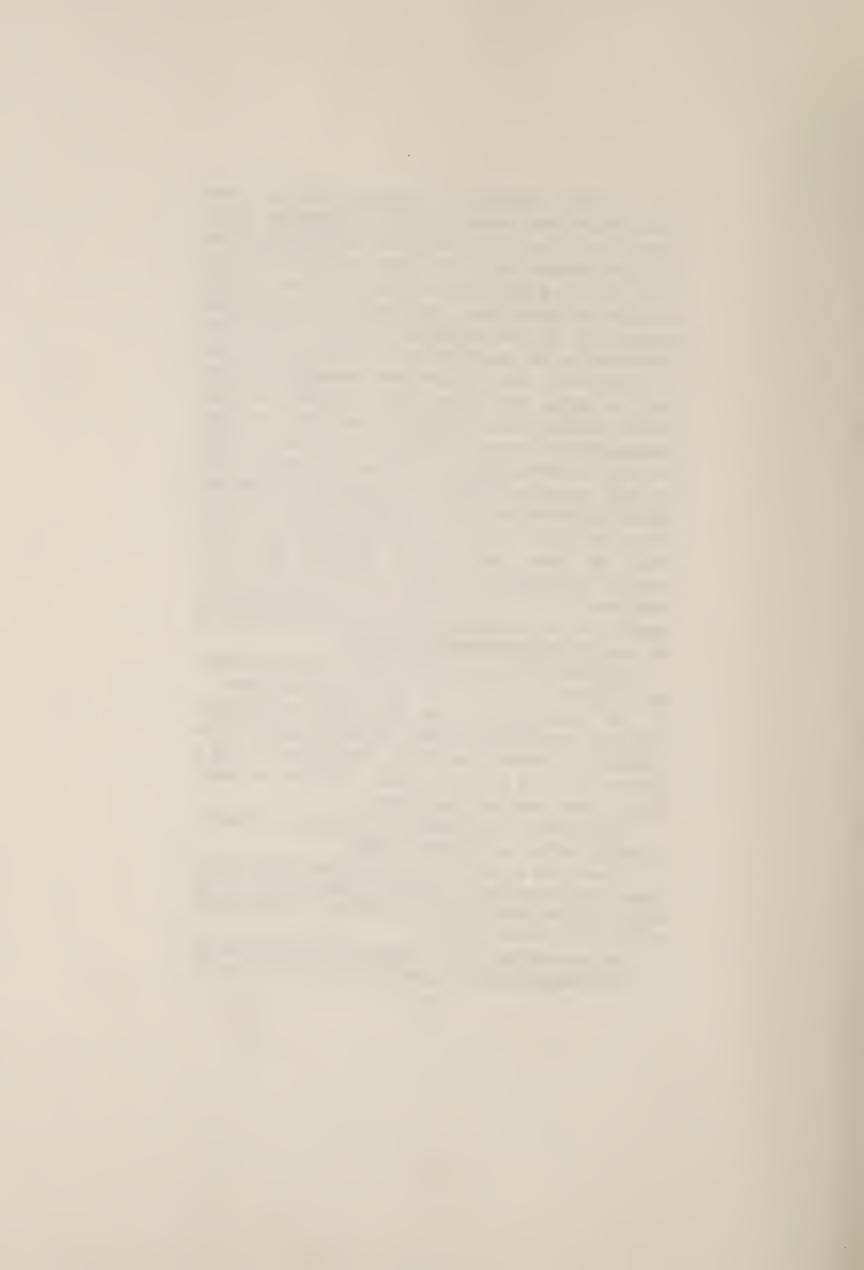
The move to Ohio was made that the family should be raised on "free soil." The Quakers hated slavery.

The connection between the Ohio and Indiana branches is established thus: Moses told of an Uncle William that came from North Carolina and staid a winter with his brother, Josiah, and later a cousin Robert came and purchased land.

Copied from the minutes of the Newberry Monthly Meeting, 28th of sixth month, 1821:

"There was a certificate received for Robert Tomlinson with wife, Lydia, and son, Milton, from Springfield Monthly Meeting, North Carolina, dated seventh of the third month, 1821."

The next minute that concerns you is as follows: "Newberry Monthly Meeting, 24th of first month,

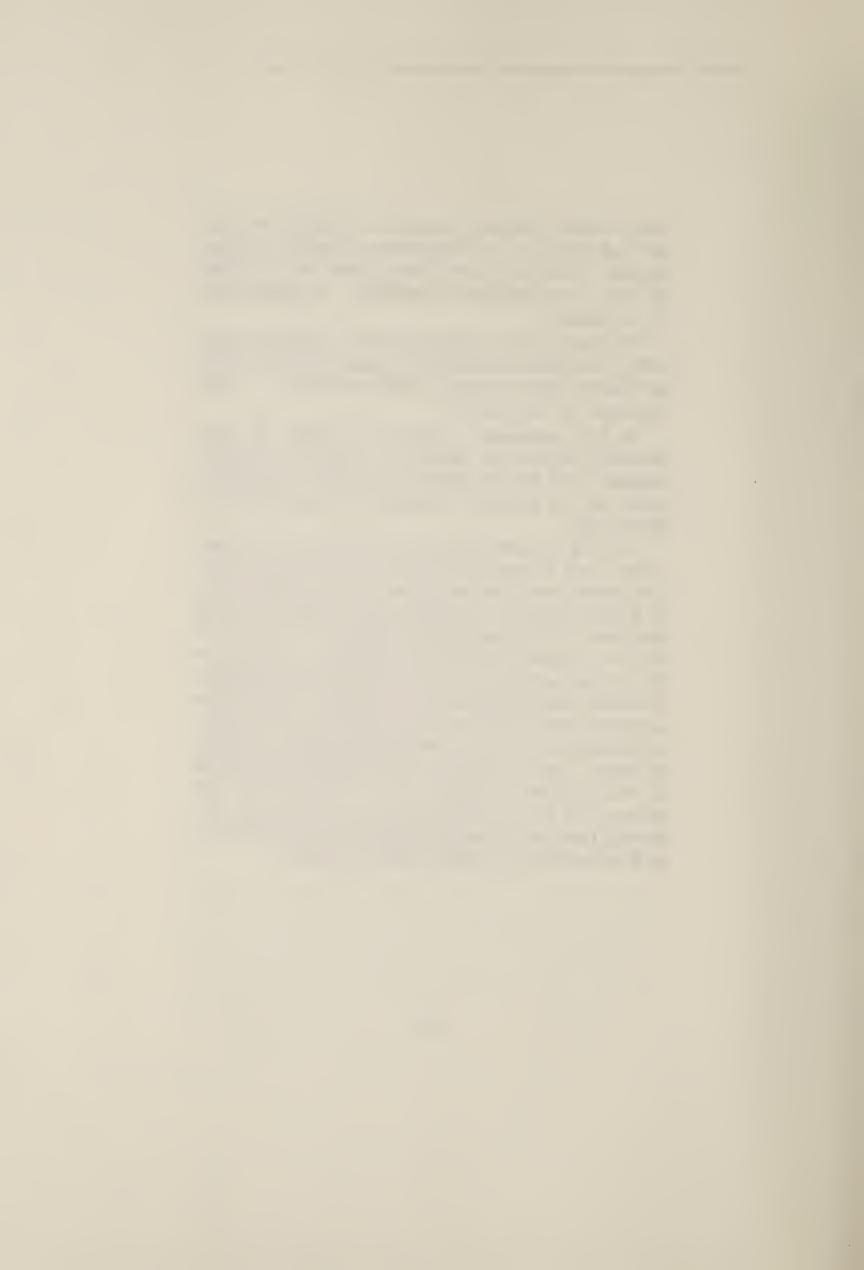


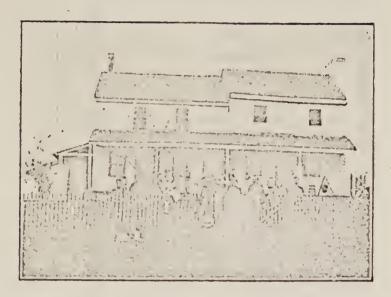
1822. Robert Tomlinson requests a certificate for himself and family to the West Grove Monthly Meeting, Indiana. John Beals and Henry Moon are appointed (if they found nothing to obstruct), to produce one next meeting."

"Newberry Monthly Meeting, 21st of second month, 1822. The friends appointed to prepare the certificate for Robert Tomlinson and family produced one which was approved and signed."

In this connection, I wish to say that we have probably learned the reason why Robert Tomlinson continued his way westward—i. e.; the location in which he had evidently decided to locate—titles had proven bad.

It was a military title and while I do not know just where I got it, some place I run across the fact that Congress at one time invalidated all the military titles in a given district in Southern Ohio, and in talking with some of the Friends at Martinsville, they say that this was probably one of the locations. So that we think in all probability that was the reason for Robert Tomlinson continuing his way westward. That he discovered that the titles were not good in said territory and desired to move on to where there was no question of titles. Later, however, I think within the next year or two, Congress validated all the titles that had been granted, so that he would have been all right. Although there were during this period some people that paid twice for their land in other territories.





Home of Moses Tomlinson. Picture taken in 1894

Moses Tomlinson. 1786-1867.

Moses Tomlinson, son of Josiah and Charity Tomlinson, born fourth month, thirteenth day, 1786; died tenth month, thirteenth day, 1867.

Married Ruth Smith, January 2, 1833.

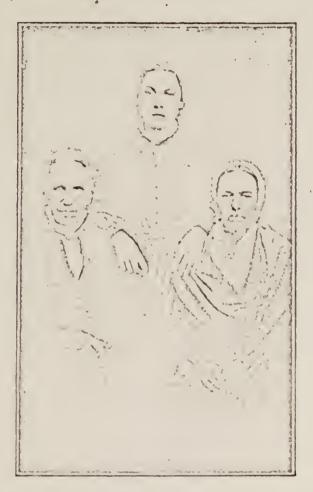
Ruth Smith, daughter of Joseph and Rachael Smith, was born tenth month, tenth day, 1798; died in Waynesville, Ohio, tenth month, seventh day, 1862.

Ruth Smith's ancestor, William Smith, came to this country with William Penn's second shipload of colonists. His wife, with her parents, had come with the first ship load of colonists. They settled near Philadelphia. Ruth Smith, with her sister, Martha, came to Waynesville, Ohio, to visit a sister, wife of Dr. William Anderson, who died before they arrived. Martha married her brother-in-law. Anderson had eight children and died in 1896 at the age of ninety years.

Ruth and Moses Tomlinson had two children. Paul, born July 26, 1834.

Rachael, born April 25, 1836.





Moses and Ruth Tomlinson and Daughter Rachel

Moses and Ruth Tomlinson were useful members of the community in which they lived. In the two-story log cabin (the half at the left of the picture), Ruth, while doing the family cooking, weaving (we still have some bits of coverlids and sheets that she wove), and sewing (she made all the clothing), found time to keep school, teaching her own and the neighbors' children. Before coming to Ohio she had taught school in Pennsylvania and studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Thomson. founder of the Botanico-Medical School and so was doctor for her family and neighbors. This home was also a station on the "Underground Railroad" for



many years and it was said "that a slave that reached the Tomlinson home was never caught." The son, Paul, while in his early teens, would travel all night with a wagon load of runaways taking them safely to the next "station."

These Quakers never counted the cost of the care or the danger to themselves if they could help "the least of these brethren."

The neighbors brought their troubles and disagreements to Moses and very rarely was his decision not final.

Interested in everything that was for community good he was a share holder and director and aided in the building of the first railroad from Cincinnati to Hillsborough. He told this story: While in Cincinnati to attend a directors' meeting he was early and while waiting in the hotel for the others was pacing slowly up and down the long parlor. Passing the door of the adjoining room he saw a large dignified pleasant faced gentleman also walking the floor. After a few trips they exchanged smiles and he stepped forward holding out his hand in greeting and found that the door was a mirror, the portly gentleman his own reflection.

The Friends Meeting House at Waynesville is the oldest meeting house west of the Allegheny mountains and here Moses and Ruth attended quarterly and yearly meetings—about fifty miles from their home—and here Ruth was taken ill, died on seventh of tenth month, 1862, and was buried there. We find this tribute from her husband in the family Bible:

"Fare-thee-well, dear wife, thou one divine
And long loved favorite friend of mine.
Since all on Earth I valued most;
My guide, my stay, my friend is lost,
The short forboding word, Farewell,
With solemn sorrow I must tell
Fare-thee-well forever."



Five years later, October 13, 1867, he followed her and his body was laid to rest in the Friends burying ground near their Highland County home.

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Extracts from Family History. BY CLARKSON BUTTERWORTH.

Aunt Ruth Smith was born 1798, 10, 10. She was a most industrious, thorough-going woman, and possessed a bright, orginal, and well-cultured mind. She came first to Ohio, from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1818, but returned afterwards and about the year 1831 was teaching school in the house of her brother John. However, she soon came back to Ohio, and taught school, and did with her might what her hands found to do, and before she was married, . had earned money and bought a farm. So industrious and skillful was she that, while teaching every day, and boarding at the house of an old Friend, Asher Brown, near Waynesville, she spun more yarn, nights and mornings and spare times, than Asher's grand daughter, Elizabeth Brown, could spin when that was her whole business. Afterwards, while rearing her family, on a farm, she carried on profitably much and many kinds of business at once; did and superintended. the housework, cared for and directed her own and several orphan children, kept a school in her own house, carried on spinning, coloring and weaving, and making up the family wear, attended the numerous meetings of her religious soicety, the Friends, serving them often as clerk and on important committees, paid attention to public affairs, taking note of the doings of Congress and State legislatures, public men and officers, and withal found time to write able articles in



prose and verse, for the public press, especially in the interest of the enslaved colored people, for whose benefit she helped her husband in keeping a station and conducting trains on the "Underground Railroad." Yea, and still more, as a doctor of no mean skill and information, she looked after the ills of her neighbors to whom, in their sickness, she was a faithful, tender and sympathetic nurse.

She married in 1833, 1, 2, to Moses Tomlinson, son of Josiah and Charity (Mendenhall) Tomlinson, of Rowen County, N. C., who was born 1786, 4, 13. Uncle Moses was a man of sterling practical sense, unquestioned integrity and justice, and independence of character, and had very little regard for show or display. He wore, without embarrassment, his plain, homespun clothes to meetings of railroad directors, of which he was one, at the most fashionable hotel in Cincinnati, and was every whit as well regarded there as his fellows, the ex-legislators and lawyers, in their broad cloth. He died on his farm in Highland County, O., 1867, 10, 13. Aunt Ruth died at Uncle William H. Anderson's in Waynesville, Warren County, O., 1862, 10, 7.

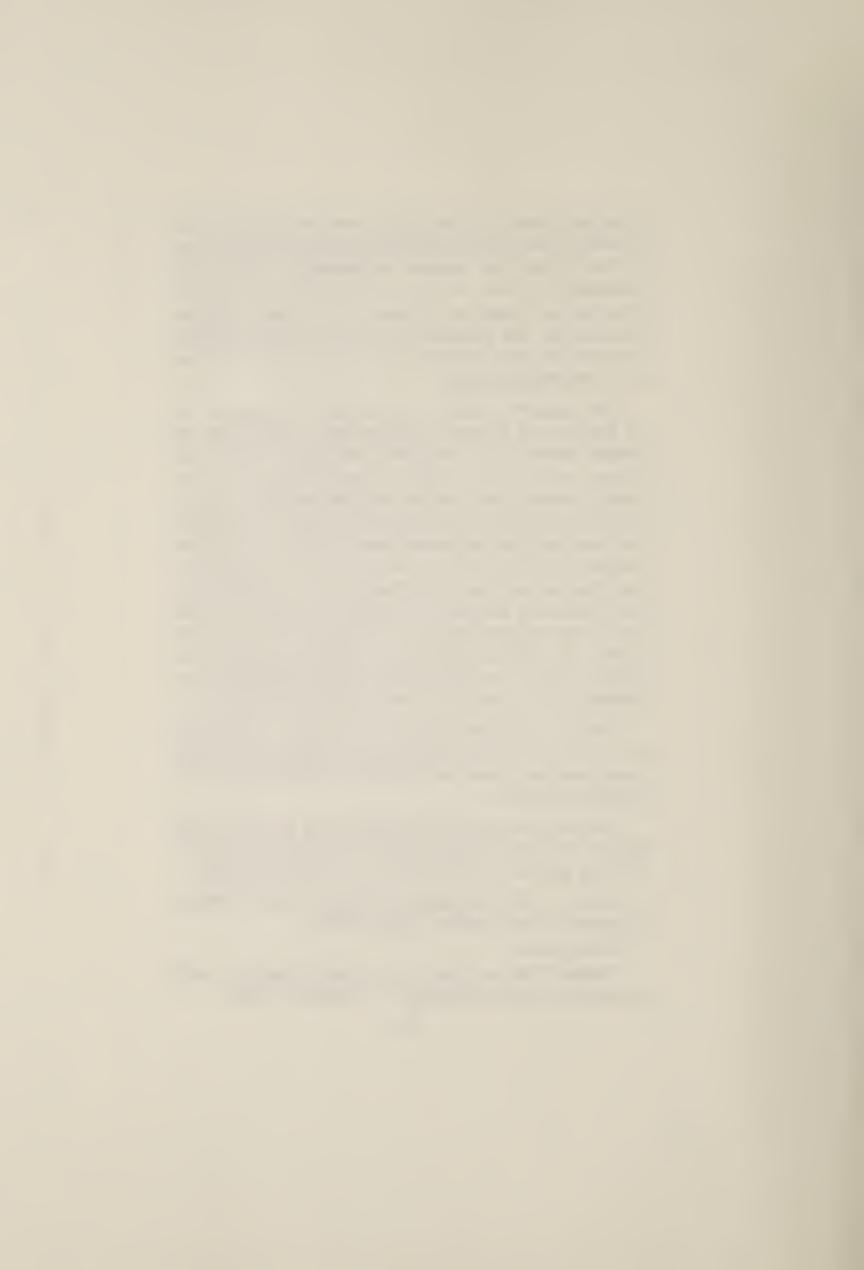
Rachael, daughter of Moses and Ruth Tomlinson, and Joseph S., son of William A. and Mary Ann Daniel, were married December, 1858, at Hillsborough, O., Highland County.

Rachael Tomlinson Daniel departed this life ninth month, seventeenth day, 1877, was buried in Friends burying ground near her father in Highland County.

Joseph S. Daniel departed this life at his home in Glenwood, Iowa, twelfth month, 1894.

Their sons:

William Smith Daniel and Anna Chapman were married in Highland County, O., December, 1881.



Lewis Edgar Daniel and Viola Wolf were married in Highland County, O., January 12, 1892.

Paul Alva Daniel and Olive Fenner were married in Highland County, O., February 20, 1895.





Paul Tomlinson

Lydia Tomlinson

Paul Tomlinson. 1834-1899.

Paul Tomlinson and Lydia Ann Daniel, daughter of William A. and Mary Ann Daniel, were married December 27, 1857.

Their children were:

Moses Hackney, born March 6, 1859; died December 25th, 1894.

Joseph Benjamin, born January 22, 1861; died June 10, 1922.

Samuel, born March 22, 1864. Alva Curtis, born January 18, 1871.



For ten years they lived on a farm near his parents in Highland County and here the three oldest sons were born. Paul was of a studious, literary turn of mind, as was his mother. Neither of them read novels but science, history, the Bible and newspapers.

The Tomlinsons left the Carolinas on account of slavery and had strong feelings against it. Moses had the characteristic Tomlinson slowness. His wife Ruth was the opposite, the nervous pushing, hurryup temperament, and her hatred of slavery was, if possible, more pronounced, though she had never seen slavery in action. So strong was the feeling that all products of slave labor were taboo; they wore no cotton goods, using linen and wool and very little southern sugar.

While it was not seemly that women should mix in politics, it was her influence that caused Moses and Paul to help organize the Free Soil party in Highland and adjoining counties. Being Quakers, it is needless to say they were for "women's rights." So far as known none of the family ever sought office but Paul and Lydia were always in the front rank with advocates of better government and purity in politics.

After the death of his mother, Paul took up her work as doctor, primarily for his own family, entered the Physio Medical College at Cincinnati and took three years of training. President Alva Curtis, A. M., M. D., became his life-long friend and medical adviser.

In the autumn of 1867 he moved his family to a farm three miles south of Cedarville, O., in Greene County. The Friends meeting had gone down in Highland County, and it was their desire that their boys should be raised and educated under the influence of the "Friends" and this new home offered both a meeting (Oak Grove) and a school just half a mile away.

The Green Plain Monthly Meeting eleven miles



away near Selma; the quarterly meeting eighteen miles away at Waynesville, and the yearly meeting in Richmond, Ind. were faithfully attended for the twenty-eight years they lived in this place. A large house of eleven rooms, cellars and attic, was built 1870, and here the youngest son, Curtis, was born.

The many friends that his mother had doctored called him and it took up much of his time. After he had moved away from the old neighborhood he was often called back to attend some serious illness. Often he left home at evening and rode all night on horse-back the fifty miles over miserably poor roads, staying several days at times. The increasing demands on his time made it hard to carry on his farm work so he decided to hire the farm work and devote his time to his medical practice in which he was very successful, but a poor collector of bills.

After a few years experiment trying to be doctorfarmer he found that both suffered, mostly the farm. This was true because the help were ex-slaves and took their duties very lightly as he could not be with them all the time. The irregular hours were affecting his health and these two things caused him to give up active practice of medicine, though the colored folks of the "Brown settlement" continued to call him because he made no charge or if he did, never collected it.

The next few years were devoted to the farm which grew to 200 acres, ditching, fencing, clearing from stumps. He early took an interest in good stock and soon became famous for Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs, several varieties of chickens and Bronze turkeys, all of which were shipped to many states.

In 1877 Paul's sister, Rachael Daniel, died and two of her sons. Edgar and Alva, made their home with their uncle and aunt for several years, until they came of age.



Upon the organization of the Prohibition party, Paul took up this cause and with Lydia became charter members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1885, and Lydia was first treasurer of the Union at Cedarville, and both continued as members till their death.

Paul, being of a literary nature and a very light eater, at meal times while the rest were eating would recount historical events, recollections of Lincoln and Douglas, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, etc., as well as the politics of the day. These talks often took the scope and breadth of a lecture at times of the year when work was not pressing. He also gave talks on prohibition and medical temperance in public at meetings in the community. For many years he wrote articles for papers, mostly agricultural, covering a wide range of subjects. Farming, politics, economics and religion; these articles were carefully prepared with an exactness of diction and a purity of English that gave them prominence.

In 1894 the farm was sold and after a few months living in Harveysburg, O., a lumber yard was bought at Winchester, Ind. (Sam had left the farm in 1892 and worked in a lumber yard in Cedarville.) The family, Paul and Lydia and Curtis, Lizzie and her two boys, Daniel and Roscoe, Sam and wife and two girls, Helen and Olga, moved to Winchester in November, 1895. A grain elevator was built and the Tomlinson Grain & Lumber Co. did an extensive business for eight years. In 1897 William S. Daniel joined in the business and came to Winchester and this connection has continued through all the years.

In Winchester, two daughters, Bertis and Doris, came into Sam's family.



It was here that Curtis brought his new wife, Anna Underwood.

Paul died and was buried, and later Daniel and Curtis' little son were laid beside him.

Lydia made her home with Curtis during her widowhood of twenty years..

The lumber business was sold and more grain elevators bought and L. E. Daniel also joined in the venture and became manager of the elevator at Crete. When the elevators were sold he purchased an elevator at Kewanna, Ind.; later sold this and joined the Winona Telephone Co. as manager of the Kewanna exchange; has been a director and auditor of the company for several years, with his home in Plymouth.

The lumber business was sold and it was decided to try telephones. Exchanges were bought at Winamac and Knox, including Kewanna and Hamlet. A company was organized called the Winona Telephone Company; the directors were Sam Tomlinson, President; A. B. Diggs, Vice-President; W. S. Daniel, Secretary and Treasurer; Alva Curtis and Lydia A. Tomlinson. Mr. Diggs became manager at Winamac; W. S. Daniel at Knox.

In 1904 Curtis moved to Knox and Sam to Winamac. The other elevators were sold and all money and energy went into the new venture.

In June, 1905, Curtis and Anna, their year-old daughter, Ruth, and his mother, returned to Ohio and settled on a farm near Waynesville. On January 30, 1906, their son, Curtis Paul, was born and two days later in Sam's home in Winamac a son, Paul Alexander, was born, February 1, 1906. In 1907 the telephone exchange at Plymouth was purchased and Sam moved his family and took charge of this on August 1st.

On March 9, 1908, Florence was born into the fam-



ily, and for eighteen years we have been "wired fast" to Plymouth.

Sam and Carrie joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1889 and still belong and the daughters are all members and all are members of the Methodist church.

The Telephone Company has grown and prospered to a reasonable extent and now operates eight exchanges with 4,500 telephones and a large toll system. It has been the idea of the company that we had an obligation to the communities we serve and a constant endeavor to be of real service.

Sam is also president of the Mid-West Supply Co., organized about 1918, wholesale and retail telephone and electrical supplies.



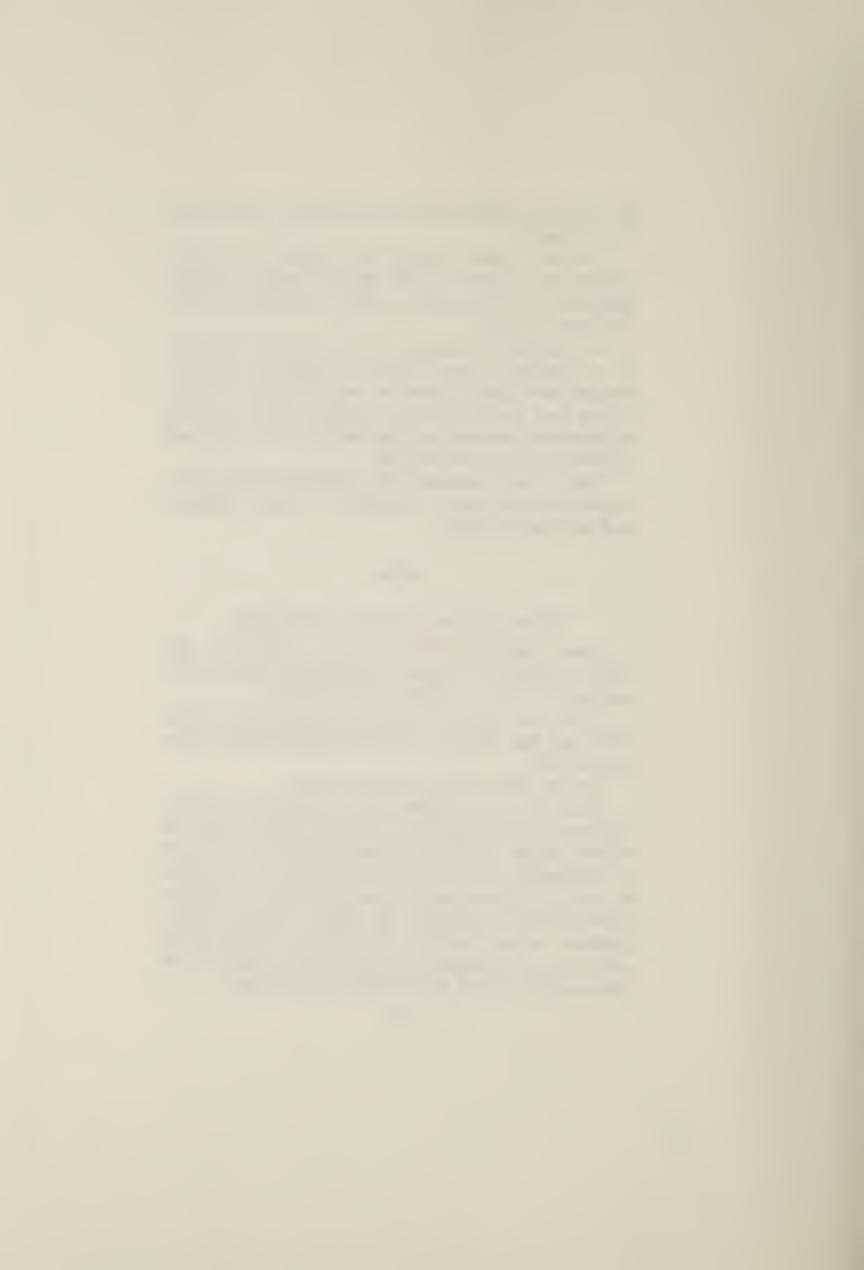
Moses Hackney Tomlinson. 1839-1894.

Moses Hackney Tomlinson and Elizabeth Ann Baker, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Baker, were married in Xenia, O., September 24, 1885.

Their son, Daniel Virts, was born October 30th, 1887, and was killed by a train May 23, 1903, in Winchester, Ind.

Robert Roscoe, born January 9, 1891.

Their home for almost all of their brief married life was with his parents and after Moses' death his widow and the children remained and moved with them to Winchester, Ind., in November, 1895. Here they had a home by themselves for five years, then moved to Kewanna, Ind., September 12, 1904, where she took a position as operator with the Winona Telephone Co. and very soon became a loved "Aunt Lizzie" to the community, keeping this position for 10 years.



Born at Point of Rocks, Va., September 16, 1850; died in Kewanna, Ind., March 4, 1925.

At the age of seventeen "Bob" enlisted in the U. S. navy and served from September 28, 1908, till September 27, 1912, on the battleship Louisiana as first class machinist.

He returned to Kewanna and Robert Roscoe Tomlinson and Lelia May Leasure, daughter of Lewis and Mamie Leasure, were married December 26, 1914. Their children are:

Lois Irene, born July 10, 1916. Mildred Eldene, born November 11, 1919. Ruth Ann, born July 1, 1922. Their home is in Kewanna. Business, garage.



Sam, Curtis and Joseph Tomlinson-Taken 1915



Joseph Benjamin Tomlinson. 1861-1922

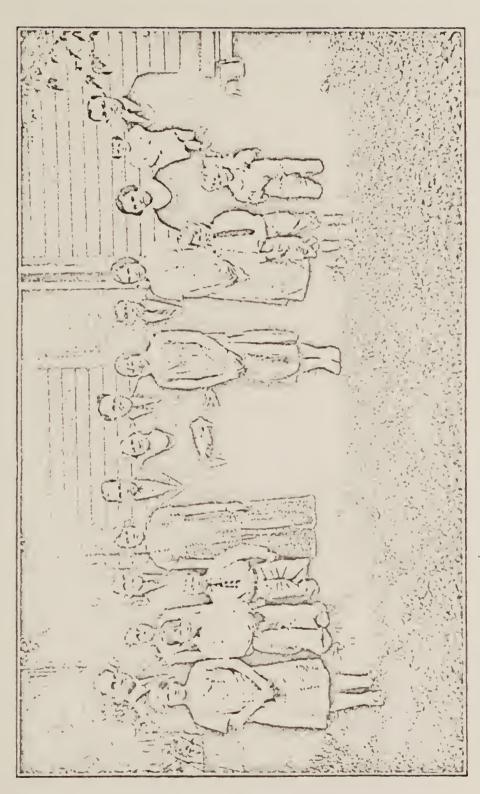
Joseph Benjamin Tomlinson, son of Paul and Lydia A. Tomlinson, was born January 22, 1861, in Highland County, O., and died June 10, 1922, in Kansas City, Mo. He attended the old Springboro Hicksite College. In the fall of 1881 he went to Kansas where he taught school and studied real estate law and abstract work. Here he became a leading authority on legal matters until his employer said of him, "I would rather have the opinion of my abstract clerk, Joe Tomlinson, on real estate law than that of the best attorney in Kansas." He was admitted to the Kansas State Bar. On June 26, 1894, in Minneapolis, Kansas, he was married to Mary Alma Rees, daughter of Victor Dupont and Augusta Lois Rees. To them were born a daughter and a son— Lydia on August 14, 1895, at Minneapolis, Kansas, and Victor Rees on July 4, 1899, at Minneapolis, Kansas. The family moved to Independence, Kansas, on account of the amount of law work connected with oil lease contracts and in this city he built a reputation for uprightness and veracity that was to be envied.

Lydia Tomlinson attended the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas. On November 29, 1919, she was married in Independence, Kansas, to William Ayres McKinney, a bond salesman for the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo. Two children were born to them, Mary Frances McKinney, on September 26, 1920, at Kansas City, Mo., and Joseph Tomlinson McKinney, on March 6, 1924, at Wichita, Kansas. Their present address is 3505 East

Waterman, Wichita, Kansas.

Victor Rees Tomlinson was graduated from the college at the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas, and later studied law at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and at Kansas University. He was married on April 22, 1924, at Iola, Kansas, to Marjorie Marley Smith, daughter of Franklin E. and Adelaide Belt Smith. A daughter, Nancy Adelaide Tomlinson, was born to them May 22, 1925. He took up the practice of law in Independence, Kansas, and is now a member of the firm of Bryant and Tomlinson. Their present address is 600 East Maple, Independence, Kansas.





Paul and Bertis Jacox Paul, Sam Donald and Doris Wass Olga and Martin Rullman r. Carrie, Florence Tomlinson Tom, Louis, Carolyn Rullman Hubert and Helen Tanner Pathleen, Dale, Robert Tanner



Samuel Tomlinson, 1864.

Samuel Tomlinson and Carrie May Alexander, daughter of Jacob and Julia Alexander, were married January 27, 1891, at the home of her parents in Cedarville, O. Their children are:

Helen, born May 9, 1892.
Lydia Olga, born January 16, 1894.
Bertis Margaret, born March 1, 1897.
Doris Julia, born April 21, 1902.
Paul Alexander, born February 1, 1906.
Florence, born March 9, 1908.

Helen Tomlinson and Hubert Tanner, son of Lucius and Martha Tanner, were married June 18, 1912, at her parents' home, Plymouth, Ind. Their children are:

Julia Kathleen, born January 8, 1914. Dale Hubert, born January 18, 1916. Robert Daniel, born August 14th, 1917.

Hubert has made music his work and has a music store and a growing business.

Lydia Olga Tomlinson and Martin Louis Rullman, son of Louis H. and Rose Rullman, of Louisville, Ky., were married October 16, 1917, in the Methodist church, Plymouth, Ind. Their children are:

Martin Tomlinson, born November 14, 1918. Louis Sam, born December 16, 1920. Carolyn Rose, born December 21, 1923.

Martin enlisted May 19, 1917, Louisville, Ky., immediately sent to Fort Thomas, Ky. In June sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Motor truck group 387.

Corporal, December, 1917. Sergeant, January, 1918. Mess sergeant nine months.

Sent to Camp Travis October, 1918. Co. D Supply Train, 18th Regiment.



Honorably discharged, Camp Taylor, Ky., February 16, 1919.

Martin was a brick mason and working as assistant foreman, helped build the Methodist church where he was married. With Mid-West Company as manager battery service station and automobile salesman.

Bertis Margaret Tomlinson and Paul Vernon Jacox, son of Frank and Eda Jacox, were married September 18, 1917, in the Methodist church at Plymouth, Ind.

Paul enlisted and was accepted June 1, 1917. Called into training at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., October 10, 1917, Company B, 310th Field Signal Battalion, 85th Division. Promoted to Corporal, then on July 11, 1918, became sergeant; on July 31st, first sergeant.

July 12, 1918, entrained for oversea. Arrived in St. Mehiel, France and took part in the St. Mehiel drive September 12, until the armistice on November 11; was sent to Mayen, Germany, with the army of occupation.

Honorably discharged from Camp Sherman, O., June 23, 1919.

Their home is in Plymouth. Employed by Mid-West Supply Company.

Doris Julia Tomlinson and Donald E. Wass, son of John and Mary Catherine Wass, were married April 21, 1925. at her parents' home in Plymouth.

Donald is a graduate of Purdue University and in the employ of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.





Alva Curtis Tomlinson. 1871.

Alva Curtis Tomlinson and Ruth Anna Underwood, daughter of Zephiniah and Matilda Underwood, were married June 16, 1898, at her parents home near Harveysburgh, O. Their children are:

Ruth Matilda, born May 15, 1904. Curtis Paul, born January 30, 1906. Faith, born May 24, 1909.

This family has remained adherent to the Hicksite Friends. The principal reason for returning to Ohio was that Lydia should be among her old friends and relatives; that Anna could be close to her mother and family and that all might be near to the meeting of their choice.

Curtis has taken his place in the Harveysburg-Waynesville neighborhood as a progressive reliable citizen. While his health has not been good he has contributed much time to church and community work. Lydia died on November 26, 1919, and was buried in the Friends burying ground at Waynesville.





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